INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1088.

VOL. XVI NO. 298— BOMBAY FRIDAY DECEMBER 7 1928 ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
8 Dec.	Maloja x ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	20,837
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£108	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Sydney Maru ..	20th "	30th "
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th "	8th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	30th "	10th "
Shinsei Maru ..	30th "	13th "
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd "
Shingo Maru ..	14th "	27th "
Shunko Maru ..	23rd "	6th Feb.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25478
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 888.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,

Princess Street : : : BOMBAY.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*11th "	Alipore ..	Straits China and Japan.
*19 "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
7th Dec.	Varsova ..	Bussreh via Karachi.
8th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
10th "	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
12th "	Barjora ..	Bussreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
12th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only
19th "	Karapara ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bussreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Nov.	12 "
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 "
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	17 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	22 "	30 "
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 Jan.
*Muroran Maru ..	5374	1 Jan.	13 "
*Yesaki Maru ..	4372	9 "	23 "
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@23 "
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 "	27 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 Dec.
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 "	13 Jan.
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan	27 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	....	17 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

A Sure Cure

FOR

Indigestion, Brain-fag Weak memory, etc.

TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus p.a.	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1-2	Rs. 13.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD.

BY AHMAD SHAFI

AND

HIS TEACHINGS.

BY MOULANA YAKUB HASAN.

In this sketch an attempt is made to present in an unvarnished and straightforward manner a bare outline of the chief incidents that marked the career of a great world-personality. The incidents and conclusions recorded in this life sketch have been taken from the book written by the late Maulana Shibli and other sources.

Moulana Yakub Hasan has contributed two learned chapters on the Quran and Hadith and has given selections therefrom, which virtually complete the book. For, the life of Muhammad, as of any prophet, will be incomplete without the teachings; and we are glad to be able to give copious extracts from the sayings of the Prophet called from various sources.

Price As. 12.

To Subscribers of The "Indian Review," As. 10.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

COTTON MARKET

Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT. purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL

COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge..	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11-28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

Industrial and Prudential

ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

BONUSES DECLARED

Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies

Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies for the Quinquennium.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED.

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

INSURE WITH THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

The HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LD.

TRUSTEE—GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

NO SHARE-HOLDERS (ESTABLISHED 1891) NO CAPITALISTS

Claims paid over	Rs. 500,000
Insurance fund over	Rs. 400,000

COMPARE WITH OTHERS ITS GREAT AGE, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT AND ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST RATES

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 30 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly Rs. 6 Rs. 8.

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SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—English nurse for boy aged three.—Apply with photo if poss.) stating age and salary with references to Mrs. Selby c/o. Captain Selby, 4/1 Punjab Regt., Jhansi, U. P.

WANTED—A governess teacher. Trained preferred. Service certificates and fualifications must accompany the applications. Apply KHAN MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN, Rais, Maler Kotla. 9 (7061) R

WANTED—Experienced English nurse. Girl 5, boy 3, baby 4 months. Ayah kept if necessary. Apply with photograph and reference. State salary. —Mrs. HARRISON, 16, Staff College, Quetta.

WANTED—An experienced Head Servant to supervise the menial staff of a large Club. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 40 a month. Apply to SECRETARY Nerbudda Club Ltd., Jubbulpore. Central Provinces.

WANTED—Experienced Cinema Operator with good knowledge of machine for Landikotal.—Apply with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary to SYED A & M. WAZIR ALI, Military Purveyors, Landikotal, N.W.F.P.

WANTED—A Midwife and Compounder (combined post) for the Female Dispensary at Loralai in Baluchistan on Rs. 70—2—90 per mensem with free quarters. Post pensionable. Harnai is the nearest Railway Station for Loralai, distance 55 miles, connected by motor service. Loralai is headquarters of District Officers—Application with copies of testimonials should reach the RESIDENT SURGEON AND CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER in Baluchistan Quetta, not later than 25th December, 1928.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL,
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
Family Suites with bath available.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—FLATS and BLOCKS, airy and well ventilated at No. 23A Matarpakhadi, Mazgaon. For particulars see AMICHAND HAZARIMAL on the premises.
C R1319

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column, Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions 6	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

15 SHARE CERTIFICATES of the above Company Nos. 9451-9465 (both inclusive) standing in the name of Mr Khanderao Yeshwant Gupte have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the said shares should be notified to the registered Office of the Company, Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, within one month. Otherwise duplicate certificates will be issued to the aforesaid Shareholder.

The Tata Construction Co. Ltd.
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.
31472

NOTICE

WANTED one qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR on a salary of Rs. 60—5—100 plus Rs. 10 cycle allowance per mensem for the Hyderabad Sind Municipality. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 7th January 1929. Applicants should state their age, nationality and previous experience. The candidate selected will be on twelve months' probation in the first instance and his appointment will be subject to the rules of the Municipality. Participation in the Provident Fund will be compulsory. Travelling expenses of joining the appointment will not be allowed.

DOULATRAM,
Chief Officer.
Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality.
Hyderabad (Sind).
Dated, December, 1928.
31474

NOTICE

I, the undersigned JHAVERI DHARAMCHAND NAGARDAS alias BHOGILAL NAGARDAS notify to the public that my adopted son Manekchand has severed all his connections with me. Hence no body should deal with him in any way on my name. In spite of this warning if anybody does so, it will be at his cost and risk: and I or my property will not be responsible for such dealings.

DHARAMCHAND NAGARDAS
alias BHOGILAL NAGARDAS
R1320

PUBLIC NOTICES.

POLICE NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the arrival of the Governor-Designate on FRIDAY, the 7th December, 1928, and the departure of H. E. the Governor on SATURDAY, the 8th December, 1928, the following roads will be CLOSED to all vehicular traffic and will be reserved for public purposes between the following hours, viz., 7-30 a.m. till 10-30 a.m. on the 7th and 10-0 a.m. till 12-0 noon on the 8th:—

STRAND ROAD.
APOLLO PIER ROAD.
ESPLANADE ROAD (South) as far as the Flora Fountain.
HORNBY ROAD.
CRUICKSHANK ROAD.
KALBADEVI ROAD.
BHENDI BAZAAR from Pydhoni to its junction with Sandhurst Road.
SANDHURST ROAD (West) from its junction with Bhendi Bazaar.
SANDHURST BRIDGE.
CHAUPATI.
WALKESHWAR ROAD.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE—Lower Gate.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 30th November, 1928.
31462

POLICE NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the arrival of the Governor-Designate on FRIDAY, the 7th December, 1928, and the departure of H. E. the Governor on SATURDAY, the 8th December, 1928, the APOLLO BUNDAR will be RESERVED for public purposes from 7-0 a.m. to 10-0 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 7th and from 10-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 8th.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 30th November, 1928.
31461

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Henshaw Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th day of December, 1928 at 4 P.M. (S.T.), for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, giving liberty to the Liquidators to enter into and sanctioning the proposed Settlement and Compromise regarding the decrees passed in favour of the Company against Shriram Khushaldas in suit No. 1834 of 1924 for Rs. 24,060 costs and interest and against Naranji Dayal in suit No. 1821 of 1924 for Rs. 24,364/6/0 costs and interest on payment by the said judgment debtors, in view of their impecunious condition and inability to pay the amounts of the said decrees, Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively in full settlement of the said decrees, and as part of the said Arrangement and Compromise, in consideration of the firm of Messrs. Moolji Haridas and S. Naranji & Co., the Agents of the Company in which he said judgment debtors are partners withdrawing and giving up their claim against the Company for office allowance commission and compensation under their Agency Agreement with the Company save and except the claim for Rs. 6474 being the amount standing to the credit of their account in the Company's Books which is to be admitted by the Liquidators.

Dated at Bombay, the 6th day of December, 1928.
HERBERT V. LEE.
MOOLJI HARIDAS,
Liquidators.
31477

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS will be CLOSED from 18th day of December, to 31st day of December, 1928, (both days inclusive), for preparation of Interest Warrants.

R. E. PARKER,
Secretary.
Bombay, 5th December, 1928.
31468

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 919 Banq Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of December, 1928, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business.

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made upto 31st March, 1928.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3.—To confirm the appointments as Directors made by the Board of Messrs. Liladhar Ratansey and Haridas Madhavdas.
4.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5.—To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
6.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 3rd day of December to SATURDAY, 22nd day of December, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 29th November, 1928.

N.B.—Dividend if sanctioned as recommended by the directors will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of January 1929 between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) Dividend warrants will be posted to the last Registered address of the Shareholders.
31470

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BURMA.

WANTED.

A QUARRY FOREMAN

For Mokpalin Quarries in Lower Burma. Pay Rs. 500-40-700. Rent free furnished house. To act as assistant to the Manager and in particular to take charge of the crushing plant and train loading. Age limit, between 26 and 40.

Preference will be given to an applicant possessing a Board of Trade deep sea certificate.

Apply by letter to the undersigned not later than the 15th December, sending copies (not originals) of certificates. The appointment is subject to three months' notice on either side. Any attempt on the part of an applicant to enlist support from Government officials or from persons of influence will entail the rejection of his application.

JOHN N. LIST,
Superintending Engineer,
Pegu Circle, Rangoon.
26-11-28.
31459

TENDERS.

B, B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of cut and split firewood to the Locomotive Department during the period 1st January 1929 to 31st December 1929, are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, up to 1 p.m. MONDAY, the 10th December, 1928.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, B. G. System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender, otherwise it will not be considered.

(N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender).

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate
22nd November, 1928.
31433

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OILY COTTON WASTE FROM THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON, SHOPS, MATUNGA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the purchase of the above for a period of 12 months commencing 1st January, 1929.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "Tender for the purchase of Oily Cotton Waste." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agents Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1928.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
27th November, 1928.
31425

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the erection of Mandaps and the supply of furniture for the forthcoming Municipal General Ward Elections will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 14th day of December, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for election Mandaps" and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of rupee one, which will, on no account, be refunded, to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDON,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Dated, 5th December, 1928.
31473

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

(Order V. rules 1 and 5, of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

(No. of Suit 77 of 1928).

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, 1ST CLASS, BEAWAR.

Firm Hira Lal Sugan Chand at Nayanagar through Sugan Chand, son of Hira Lal Mahajan Oswal of Ajmer .....Plaintiff.

MOOL CHAND, son of Kesrimal Oswal, of Beawar ... Defendant

Whereas the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 3,160/1/3, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on 20th December, 1928, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the claim, and you are directed to produce on that day all documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

TAKE NOTICE that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 29th day of November, 1928.

Sub-Judge, 1st Class, Beawar.
Seal.

NOTICE.

1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend on their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both.
31475.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 9-30 p. m.
SPEND A NIGHT
IN HONOLULU
WITH
ERNEST KAAI'S
HAWAIIAN TROUBADOURS
Complete Change of Programme.
BOOKING AT ROSES.

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"SVENGALI"
from the world-famous novel "TILBY"
A drama full of thrills and mystery.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
The Peak of all Paramount Productions
WINGS
A Magnificent War Drama of the Air with a Wonderful Love Romance interwoven.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
The Magnascope
Sound Effects and Incidental Music on the Super B. T. H. Musical Amplifier.

LION OF PUNJAB
ROARS NO MORE
If you want to see the GRAND PROCESSION of
Lala Lajpatrai's Death
Will be shown from SAT. NEXT
Along with
The KOHINOOR'S NEW MASTER PRODUCTION
"DESTINY DEFIED"
Featuring well-known stars
Miss PANNA, Miss HIRA, Mr. THOMAS and others
A beautiful and worth seeing story
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
DON'T MISS the next Saturday, the 7th inst. to see this DOUBLE PROGRAMME.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22,580.

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TAMARIND LANE, FORT, KNOWN AS SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Shilotri Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation) and with the consent of the Provident Investment Co., Ltd., the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1:—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Tamarind Lane admeasuring about 278 square yards (but described in the Cadastral Survey Register as admeasuring about 254 sq. yards), bearing Collector's Old No. 114-114, New No. 4963, Old Survey No. 1525-1526, New Survey Nos. 1|9440, Cadastral Survey No. 171 Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1270-1271 Street Nos. 36 to 44 and bounded on the North by the property of Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla, on the East by Tamarind Lane, on the South by Tamarind Lane, and on the West by the property of Joseph Meyer Issac.

LOT NO. 2:—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwelling House standing thereon situate at Tamarind Lane admeasuring about 602 sq. yards (but described in the Cadastral Survey Register as admeasuring about 598 sq. yards), bearin Collector's Old No. 114, New No. 4064, Old Survey No. 1525-1526, New Survey No. 2|9440, Cadastral Survey No. 170 Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1272, Street Nos. 46 to 52 and bounded on the North by the property of Messrs. Ewart Latham, on the East by Tamarind Lane, on the South by the property of Joseph Meyer and on the West by the property of Joseph Meyer Issac.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

A Famous Astrologer
makes a remarkable offer

It is interesting to note, in view of the remarkable vogue of RAMAH the renowned Astrologer whose Studio in Paris has become the Mecca for lovers of the occult from all over the world, the interest which all classes of society display today in occult phenomena.

This sample letter picked at random from thousands which this celebrated occultist receives from everywhere is an illustration of the remarkable powers credited to him.

New York U. S. A

It is now several months since I received your remarkable astrological analysis of my future together with your personal advice and guide. Mere thanks are hardly adequate to express my appreciation of the wonderful benefits I have derived from it. Your forecast has been truly a revelation of accuracy and truth and your personal advice which I have followed has brought me inestimable results. Like an open book .....etc.

J.-1. Testimonial No. 1349.

Were you Born under a Lucky Star? TELLS YOU FREE Your future will it be happy? prosperous-fortunate? Will you be happy in love- marriage.

Do you wish to know HOW you can be successful in your desires?

RAMAH will send you FREE by simply mentioning this paper with your name plainly written your address and date of birth (stating if married or single with any other information you may wish to give) an astrological analysis of your life and future, by his remarkable method, which with his personal advice contains information that might well astonish and amaze you. Write immediately, for a great surprise awaits you, to RAMAH Villa 15 BC 44, rue de Lisbonne, If you wish you may enclose 12 annas in stamps to cover postage and Secretarial work. Postage to France is 3 annas.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 5.
January	20.34 plus .08
March	20.35 plus .03
May	20.28 plus .03
July	20.04 plus .06
October	19.49 plus .03
Middling Spot	20.55 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 5.
January	19.70 plus .05
March	19.78 plus .02
Middling Spot	19.55 plus .06

NEW YORK.

	New York, Dec. 5.
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—	
January	20.29
March	20.33
May	20.26
New York, Noon Call:—	
January	20.29
March	20.33
May	20.27
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.:—	
January	19.64
March	19.75
May	19.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Dec. 5. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports.	56,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	18,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	21,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

		Liverpool, Dec. 5.
December		10.46 plus .11
January	10.43	10.47 plus .10
February		10.48 plus .10
March	10.47	10.50 plus .11
April		10.51 plus .11
May	10.49	10.53 plus .11
June		10.49 plus .11
July	10.45	10.49 plu .11
August		10.41 plus .11
September		10.32 plus .11
October	10.20	10.23 plus .11
November		10.18 plus .11
December		10.17 plus .11
Middling Spot		10.77 plus .08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Dec. 5. Bales
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EMPIRE COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 5.
January	10.40 plus .10
May	10.32 plus .08

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 5.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.45 plus .05
,, Fine	7.70 plus .05
,, Superfine	7.95 plus .05
Bengal, Good	7.20 plus .05
,, Fully Good	7.45 plus .05
,, Fine	7.70 plus .05
Oomra, Good	7.80 plus .05
,, Fully Good	8.10 plus .05
,, Fine	8.40 plus .05
Broach, Fully Good	8.90 plus .05
,, Fine	9.15 plus .05
,, Superfine	9.40 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 5.
December	18.68 plus .25
January	18.78 plus .25
February	18.78 plus .25
March	18.93 plus .25
April	18.93 plus .25
May	19.00 plus .22
June	19.00 plus .22
July	19.09 plus .22
August	19.09 plus .22
September	19.09 plus .22
October	19.02 plus .18
November	18.97 plus .18
December	18.97 plus .18
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	19.30 plus .20

PRIVATE CABLES ON COTTON

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 5th inst:—

(1) New York Cables.—Textile news definitely encouraging, volume past week good. Doubt much fluctuation prior Bureau. Markets technical position good. Recent extensive liquidation largely taken by trade. Think advance will be resumed before long.

(2) Less liquidation. Some buying.

Hornby Hemelryk:—"New york cables pre-bureau liquidation."

H. Hentz: "Government weather report considered unfavourable recent heavy liquidation of longs has strengthened markets technical position trade conditions encouraging, expect general tendency to be upward and would prefer operating on the bull side."

Reuter:—"Market is quiet but firm. Prices advanced on trade buying and covering by shorts."

STOCKS AND SHARES

Textile Shares Steady

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION IRREGULAR

Bombay, Dec. 6.

There was fairly good business in the share market to-day. Cotton mill shares opened quiet but improved somewhat on scattered buying. Later on in the absence of support prices were somewhat easier. In the miscellaneous shares there is more irregularity, some of the leaders are neglected while others are keeping steady.

The share market is closed on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 7th, 8th and 10th instant.

Out of a total of 31557 shares for delivery through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Alcock	498
Bombay Dyeing	182
Bombay Burma Old	371
Bundi	6630
Bombay Steamer	397
Century	595
Central India Mining	1460
Crescent	245
Colaba	376
Fazal	397
Indore	292
Ind. Cement	1579
Ind. Bleaching	466
Kohinoor	902
Katni Ord.	940
Madhowji	220
New Great	1016
Nagpur	247
Pearl	214
Simplex	433
Swadeshi	478
Shivrajpur	430
Tata Steel Ord.	9150
Tata Steel Defd.	1099
Tata Hydro.	506
Tramway	1980

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 362-8.
Apollo (50) nil, 5-4
Berar Mills (200) 0. 160.
Bombay Dyeing (20), 3, 873-12
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 506-4
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yd. 6) 412-8
Crescent (100) Rs. 140-10.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6). 140
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Rs. 0-9-6,
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 93-12.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 9-8.
Fazulbhoy (160) (yr. 13-12) 792-8
Finlay (100) O. 116/4.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2 118/12
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 385
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 240
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 15-12
Kohinoor (100) 13-1/2) 216-14
Laxmi Cotton (20) 765 xd. 1525
Madhowji Dharamsey (180) nil 57-8
Madhowji Dharamsey (180) nil 57-8
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 168/12.
Meyer Sassoon (190) 73-12
Morarji Gokuldas (1000) 60 1365.
New Great Bills (100) O, 241-4
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2 223-12
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2, 80
Pearl Mills (250) 505
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 360.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 53.
Simplex (250) 82-8
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6150.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15 xd. 466-4
Swar Mills (100) O, 116-4.
Tata Mills (500) 55.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,425.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 341-4
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs.... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 845
Burma T Corporation (50 Pd. up) 303-12
Bombay Steaf Co. (250) xd. 261-4
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4 4-13
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) 12 Pd. 11-14
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1 xd. 24-14
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance xd. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2145.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 12-8
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 281-4
Tata Iron Defd. (O) (85) kd. 76-4
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 76-4
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 76-4
Telephone Co. Ord. (50/) Rs. 56
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1/4, 21-6
Central India Mining (10) 11-4
Gwalior Cement (100) 126-4
Indian Cement O. (250) 361-4
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 258-12
Punjab Cement (10) 14-14.
United Cement (100) 103-8
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 170
Shivrajpur (10) 3, 27.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c 930
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p. c. 97
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 705.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O (100) 4 p.c. 606-4
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50 Rs. 4-8 rd. 149-6
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 132
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 397, 1148/12 1165
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140.
Tata Power O. (1000) 506-4
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 185.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 101.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 628.

READY COTTON SALES.

			Bombay, Dec. 6.
100	K. Narandas	Bhavnagar	220
100	Do.	Botad	224
100	Do.	Latur	210
100	Do.	Barsi	303
100	B. Karshandas	Khamgaon	327
100	Forbes & Co.	Khandesh	270
100	Do.	Banusa	325
100	Do.	Bhawani Mandi	260
100	B. Karshandas	Akola	327
100	Finlay Mill	Jamnagar	335
200	Volkart Bros.	Aurangabad	252
200	Do.	Halda	240
200	Do.	Berar	240
200	Do.	Khandesh	260
200	Bombay Cotton and Co.	Veraval	303
100	G. Madhavji & Co.	Chalisgaon	270
200	Toyomankwa	Karanja	291
100	Currimbhai	Halda	292
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Itawa	335
100	Finlay Mill	Hathras	294

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

	Bombay, Dec. 6.
Linseed May	10 10 9
Wheat Jan.	8 11 0
Wheat May	8 0 6

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 365/12 for Broach A./M. delivery and improved to Rs. 367 on scattered buying. There was some profit-taking at this level and prices relapsed somewhat. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 1 point and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	365/12	367	365/12	366
Oomra D/J.	326/12	327/12	326/12	327
Oomra, Mar	332/4	333/4	332/4	332
Bengal D/J	285/8	286	285/8	286
Bengal, Mar	293/8	294	293/8	294

The clearing rates were fixed to-day as under:—

Broach A./M.	366 days 165
Oomra D./J.	327 days 45
Oomra, Mar	332 days 101
Bengal D./J.	286 days 45
Bengal, Mar.	294 days 104

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

The forward market opened at Rs. 366 for Broach A./M. delivery and improved to Rs. 366/8. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	366	4	0
Oomra D./J.	327	4	0
Oomra March	332	4	0
Bengal D./J.	286	4	0
Bengal March	293	4	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Dec. 6.	
Dec.	339.00	+0.40
Mar.	239.60	+0.30
June.	237.10	+0.30

YARN QUOTATION.

	Bombay, Dec. 6.		
6-1/2S.	0	8	6
10-1/2S.	0	9	6
12-1/2S.	0	10	0
20-1/2S.	0	11	6
Long Cloth Standard	0	15	9

DAILY ROOM RATES.

	Bombay, Dec. 6.
Bengal D./J.	286
Bengal March	294
Broach A./M.	366
Oomra D./J.	327
Oomra March	332

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, Dec. 6.			
Bengal	299	294	286	279
Sind	301	296	288	281
Punjab	296	291	283	296
Rajputana	299	294	286	279
Oomra No. 3	340	335	327	317
C. P. No. 1	358	353	345	335
C. P. No. 2	349	344	336	326

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1928-29	1927-28
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 5-12-28	5944000	5501000
Receipts Yesterday 5-12-28	56000	33000
Exports to date 5-12-28	3850000	3325000
Stocks at Ports 30-11-28	2314000	2528000
Stock Interior Towns 30-11-28	1216000	1329000
Stock Liverpool 30-11-28	715000	888000
Visible Supply 30-11-28	5500000	6119000
Quantity in Sight 30-11-28	8860000	8830000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Dec. 6.	
Wheat	3,537	cwts.
Linseed	5,673	,,
Rape Rai and Mustarseeds	416	,,
Gingellyseeds	8,517	,,
Groundnuts	42,057	,,
Castorseed	1,101	,,
Rice	6,415	,,
Myrabollams	7,187	,,
Cottonseed	12,952	,,
Gram	4,840	,,
Joowar	933	,,
Maize	167	,,
Barley	225	,,
Bajree	1,546	,,
Coal	1,925	,,

ASTROLOGY AND AMERICAN COTTON BUREAU REPORT.

Professor Shah, as usual sends his forecast as under:—

Last time I wrote in this paper that the Ginning Report is expected Bullish and the prices will advance, accordingly it was bullish and the prices advanced. Now on Saturday, the 8th instant, looking to the tendency of the plannets, Moon and Sun comes on 45 degrees in the morning and in the night Venus and Mercury comes on 45 degrees which shows Teji according to my opinion and therefore I think the Bureau report will be bullish and prices will advance about Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per candy. On 15/12/28 there will be very great changes in cotton and shares, as the plannets are in stormy position, therefore the merchants should think carefully for future business.

Professor Shah, Palmist, Kalbadevi Road, opposite Alshi's Patia, Bombay, No. 2.

BULLION MARKET

SILVER.

	Bombay, Dec. 6.		
Ready	59	12	0
Settlement due 2nd Jan.	59	15	0
Settlement due 30th Jan.	60	2	0

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

GOLD.

	Bombay, Dec. 6.		
Ready	21	5	0
Settlement due 27th Dec.	21	5	3
Settlement due 26th Jan.	21	5	6

Tone:—Quiet.

Sovereigns Ready	13	5	0
Sovereigns Forward	13	5	6
National Bank	21	8	6

MONEY MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11-32 Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B C T-T 275.
Banks Selling T T 274-3/4.
Banks Buying T T 273-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 26S 1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 126
Banks Buying 60 Days 122-1/2.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137-3/4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 176.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 1/16 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 9/16 6th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 23/32 5th inst.
London/Paris 124.15 5th inst.
London/Belgium 34.890 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.175 5th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 5th inst. £4-4-11-1/2; 4th inst. £4/4/11-1/2.
Silver London Ready 5th inst. 26 1/2; 4th inst. 26 1/2.
Silver London Forward 5th inst. 26 5/8; 4th inst. 26 5/8.
Silver New York Ready 5th inst. 57-13/16; 4th inst. 57-3/4.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 5/16 p.c.; 4th inst. 4 5/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5th inst. 4 7/16 p.c.; 4th inst. 4 7/16 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-1/2 p.c.; 3 Mos 4 1/2 per cent 6 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone.—In Demand.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92-10
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/12.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/4.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/14
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 100/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104/14
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/0.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81/14.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81-14.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates:—18th December Sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-10-6 1945/55 Rs. 104/13/6.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and easier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

3 Months Discounts 4 5/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 3-1/2 per cent.
One Month 3-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 4 1|4 per cent.
Six Months 4 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. Weekly Coton Market report.)

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Since we wrote our report last weekk the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	Jan.	March.	July.
New York	28/11/28	20.69	20.68	20.40
New York	5/12/28	20.34	20.35	20.04
		—.35	—.33	—.36
	Jany.	March.	July.
Liverpool	28/11/28	10.60	10.62	10.60
Liverpool	5/12/28	10.57	10.50	10.48
		—.13	—.12	—.11

During the week under review there has been a profit-taking reaction which was not surprising in view of the substantial advance in price during the last month. The undertone however continues good. American trade reports are still good and cotton continues to go out of sight at quite a noticeable rate. Trade reports from Lancashire and the Continent are also encouraging. With the tendency of Mills in the Far East to spin finer, exports to this quarter have already reached a considerable figure. We think we are now reasonably justified in calculating on a consumption of American cotton for this season in the vicinity of 15 million bales. As this will mean a reduction in the end of season carryover of about one million bales, present prices cannot be considered too high. With most of the hedge selling for the season over we prefer the long to the short side of the American market and advise purchases for moderate profits. In the meantime all traders are now awaiting the publication of the next Crop estimate than a possibility during the next month or two. With this position as it is, it is and Ginning Report both of which are due on Saturday. It is generally expected the crop estimate will be about the same as that of a month ago.

During the week locol hedge contract prices have moved more or less in sympathy with fluctuations in American with a nett result that quotations are about Rs. 2 lower. A disturbing feature was rain in the interior last week-end. This has caused more damage to quality, particularly in Central India, but we understand no loss in quantity is anticipated. Export demand from Europe has been moderate but steady. Japan however has been a most disappointing market. The labour position in Bombay tends to get worse and unless there is a complete change in the attitude of the workers another general strike or lockout is more than possibility during the next month or two. With this position as it is, it is not surprising that local Millowners have been taking little interest as buyers in the cotton market.

In anticipation of an advance in the American markets local speculators have kept the local market relatively steady and our parity is now worse than it was. Should the parity narrow any further we would again advise our clients to make sales here against purchases in America as we are of opinion the parity of the two markets must go much wider once stocks in Bombay increase, by which time we shall be into our seasonal tight money period. As we are only moderately bullish for Americans we can only advise purchases of Indian cotton on declines.

RAIN FALL IN C: P., MADRAS AND BLUCHISTAN

The western disturbance has again given a few falls of rain in Baluchistan. Local rain also reported from Central India while a few falls have occured in Loyer Burma, West Central Provinces and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are.—Indore two inches; Saugor one; Panchmarhi three quarters; Dalbandin a quarter and Pamban three quarters.

Forecast.—Extension along the Western Himalayas and over the region extending from Gujarat to United Provinces.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 6-12-28:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.929 inches (.045 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.812 inches (.062 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .025.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.8 degrees (3.8 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.1 degrees (5.0 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 p.c.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 69 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.-S.-E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 137 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7.

Weather Remarks:—Lightning at distance.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 5.

Demand Bills 484.62

INDIA COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year	Last year.
Khandesh	2,834	23,211	32,170
Central India	991	14,917	13,404
Barsi & Nagar	1,442	17,151	24,493
Hyderabad-Gaorani	947	5,305	6,861
Berar	9,814	120,085	104,851
Central Provinces	3,262	50,270	32,927
Total Oomras	19,290	230,939	214,706
Dholera	572	6,041	15,823
N-W Provinces	1,506	40,803	46,595
Rajputana	333	2,560	7,559
Sind-Punjab	462	5,939	20,229
Broach	96	2,959	2,567
Coompta and Dharwar	54	4,925	2,393
Westerns-Northerns	55	4,204	2,839
Cocoanada	.....	1	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	2,189	6,207
Persian	.....	124	2,751
American	.....	1,228	18,590
Egyptian and African	8	12,402	6,438
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	.....	4
Total	22,476	314,314	346,706

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 29th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	2,973	160,883	90,563
Japan & China	9,056	274,128	76,034
Coast Ports	.....	4,799	4,748
Up-country by Rail	.....	31,319	22,097
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	20,442	3,152
Total	12,029	491,571	196,594

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

	Ready New	Ready Old.
Bengal Superfine	310	.....
Bengal Fine	305	.....
Bengal F.G.	295	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	305	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	295	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	335	310
Nagpur Fine	335	310
Yeotmal Fine	330	305
Arvi Fine	330	305
Amracti Fine	315	285
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	305	280
Mulkapur Fine	300	275
Khandesh Fine	.....	255/65
Muthia Fine	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.	.....	.....
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	275/85
Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	265
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	265/70
Indore/Ujjain Fine	.....	265
Burwah Sanavad Fine	.....	270
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	325
Cambodia	.....	385
Miraj/Sangli	.....	375/80
Coompta Good	.....	355/65
Jinja	.....	555

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Castorseds May delivery: Opening Rs. 48/6; lowest Rs. 48/5/6; closing Rs. 48/8/6.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 4/7/10-1/2; highest Rs. 4/8/3; closing Rs. 4/8/1-1/2.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 53/14/6; highest Rs. 54/1/6; closing Rs. 54/1.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 5.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £22
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £140-1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2
National Bank £52-1/2.
Eastern Bank £7.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £89-3/4.
Conversion Loan £78-5/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. £103-1/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. £54.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £60-3/8.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £70-3/8.
Consols £56.
War Loan 5 p.c. £102.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £94-3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 5.

Interest. Day to Day Loans	2-3/4 p.c.
,, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills. 3 months	4-5/16 p.c.
,, ,, 6 months	4-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills. 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
,, ,, ,, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 5.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-1/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.08
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	30.03
T.T. Milan on London	92.63
T.T. Berne on London	25.18
T.T. Paris on London	124.17
T.T. London on Prague	163.68

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

Congress Number

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued last year evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Front Page will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Number will afford

Unique Opportunity to Advertisers

TO POPULARISE THEIR GOODS in every Part of the Country

As the number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited advertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle,"

Old Customs House Road, - - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 5.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, Cwt.:—
Delivery Sellers Jan.-Apl. 28|6.
Delivery Buyers May-Aug. 28|6.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Nominal Dec.-Jan. £19-12-6.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers Dec.-Jan. £15-11-3.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £19-5-0.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1|2 lb., Cargoes:
Shipment Sellers Dec. 42|7-1|2.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. 43|3.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan, 47|9.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels:—
No offering.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan.-Mar., per cwt. 12|3.
July-Sept., per cwt. 12|4-1|2.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan.-Mar., per cwt. 12|4-1|4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan.-Mar., per cwt. 12|5.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 5.

Copper, English Best Selected, £73-5|8.
Copper, Braziers, £83.
Yellow, Metal, £67-1|4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21-3|4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1|2.
Tin, English Ingots, £232-1|8.
Zinc Sheets, English, V.M.S., F.O.B., Ton, £34-1|4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 5.

Silver.—Market closed quietly steady.
Spot 26-1/2
Forward 26-5/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £8-12-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £17-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Nominal Dec.-Jan. £19-5-0.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 5.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £1:4:11-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot Sellers -|8 9|16d.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 5.

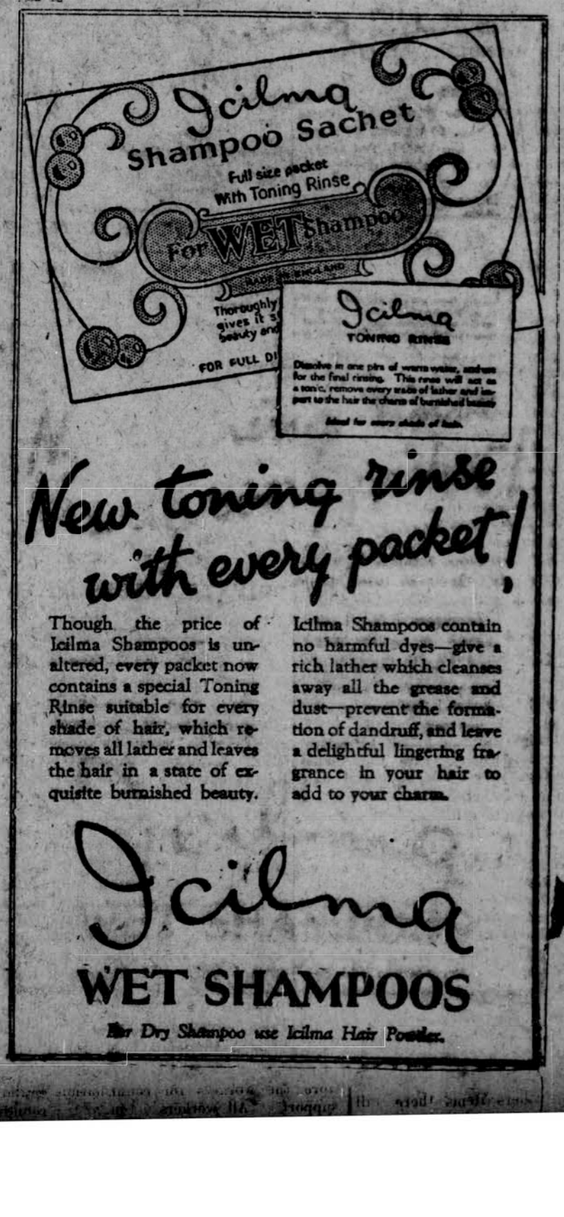
Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 18-3|8.

MESSRS. T. SMITH & CO ON COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

After a comparative steadiness for a considerable time, the price of Southern American 20's Yarns has been increased from 35 Cents to 36 1/2 Cents. This reflects the recent advance in the Contract market and the willingness of buyers in drygoods to pay higher prices This was not the case last July, hence Spinners had to adopt a curtailment. At the moment, there is a disparity between the New York Contract market and Southern Spot price due to the larger quantity of "neages" put through this season as compared with previous seasons. The Southern Spot basis at present is considerably cheaper than last year and the advance in the Contract market does not materially affect the Spinners.

So far the Ginnings have proved the Government estimate reliable, and we do not expect any material change in the next report. The supply side is now almost ascertained and more attention will be focussed on Consumption. The last two seasons' experience has not been beneficial to the American farmer who has had to borrow money through Banks at 7 to 8 per cent. Interest and pay high prices for fertilizers etc., at the same time putting more acreage under Cotton at around 20.00 Cents, and selling under 20.00 Cents during the period of crop movement.


Icilma
Shampoo Sachet
Full size packet
With Toning Rinse
For WET Shampoo
Icilma
TONING RINSE
New toning rinse with every packet!
Though the price of Icilma Shampoos is unaltered, every packet now contains a special Toning Rinse suitable for every shade of hair, which removes all lather and leaves the hair in a state of exquisite burnished beauty.
Icilma Shampoos contain no harmful dyes—give a rich lather which cleanses away all the grease and dust—prevent the formation of dandruff, and leave a delightful lingering fragrance in your hair to add to your charm.
Icilma
WET SHAMPOOS
For Dry Shampoo use Icilma Hair Powder.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS
TO-DAY.

Arrival of Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor-Designate of Bombay by s.s. Narkunda and public reception, Apollo Bunder, 7-30 a. m.

Arrival of the English Mail, S. S. Narkunda due at 4 a.m.

SATURDAY, December 8.

Final Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. 10-30 a.m.

S. S. Maloja with the homeward mails sails at 11-45 a.m. (Sir Leslie Wilson departs by this boat)

Mahaluxmi Races—Second Day of Winter Meeting.

Assumption of office by Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor-designate 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 9.

Final Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. 10-30 a. m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

MONDAY December 10.

Final Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. 10-30 a. m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have receivel two copies of Mellin's Baby Cut-out Calendars for 1929 issued by Messrs. Mellin's Food, Ltd., London. Readers to the extent of one hundred of the "Bombay Chronicle" will get. on production of this cutting from Messrs. Wilson, Latham and Co., Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, one copy free.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of interest on demand loan on Government Paper remains unchanged at six per cent.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The fourth lecture of the above series "Neutral States and their Rights" will be delivered at 6 p.m. to-day at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, Fort, by Dr. Abdullah bin Abdullah.

B. B. AND C.I RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION.

A meeting of the members of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union will be held at Damodar Thakersi Hall. 'Poibavdi' to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. The terms of the transfer of workers to Dohad will be discussed.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday the 7th) at 6-30 P.M. (S. T.) at the Congress House. An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday the 11th instant at 6-30 P. M. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Saturday the 8th instant.

Mails for Kenya Colony and Uganda per extra S.S. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 12th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The tenth clinical meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) in the premises of the A.M.C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, at 6-30 P.M. (S. T.) when Dr. C. N. Shroff D.O.M.S. will read a paper on the prevention of sepsis after cataract operations.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks nil, deaths nil; Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil; Plague attacks nil, deaths nil; Influenza attacks nil, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn). 82.

The total mortality this day last year was 71.

TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association at 11 a.m. to-day (Friday) in the office of the Board in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building, Bombay.

PUNJAB EXPRESS.

The G. I. P. and N. W. Railways' Punjab Limited Express which runs in connection with the English Mail steamer, will leave Ballard Pier on Friday noon to Lahore. The train is due at Agra at 10-36 a.m. on Saturday and Delhi at 1-57 p.m.. the service terminating at Lahore about midnight on Saturday.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

The Three Arts Circle will meet on Sunday the 9th instant as usual at "At-Wane-Rafeat" at 5-30 P.M. when Mr. Krishnamurti Roy will recite his own poems. Among others items there will be an excellent programme of music.

HIGH COURT

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE

TWO PATHANS CONVICTED

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. Justice Davar sentenced two Pathans, Abdullakhan and Habibullakhan, to transportation for life, the jury having found them guilty of culpable homicide.

The first accused went to the house of the deceased, a Pardshi Bhaiyya, to demand some money that he had advanced. The latter having evaded him an altercation ensued, in which the accused, with the help of the second accused who had accompanied him, lifted up the man and threw him out on the road from the second floor. The victim succumbed to the injuries a few days later.

A DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

BRUTAL MURDER OF HELPLESS WOMEN

The Hon. Justices Baker and Madgacker at the High Court confirmed the death sentenced passed on Bhavan Asha, a shepherd who was convicted of murder by the Sessions Judge of Broach.

The accused demanded a goat from a woman named Jamni who was grazing her cattle in the fields. On the latter refusing, the accused assaulted her with a *dhariya* and took away all her cattle.

Their Lordships in rejecting the appeal remarked that this was a most brutal murder of an innocent and helpless woman, and there was no extenuating circumstance to justify any leniency towards the accused, who fully deserved the highest penalty of the law.

A CORRECTION

An unfortunate mistake crept in th eHigh Court report published yesterday regarding a building contractor's suit for Rs. 10,000. The defendant is Sir Byramji Jijibhoy, and not Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy as wrongly stated.

The last meeting was held at Mr. Bell's who entertained the gathering with a well-selected programme of classical music rendered by Mesdams Blackwell, Lyttle and Austin and Messrs Comfort, Bell and Ditchburn.

BRAHMA SAMAJ CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

In connection with the centenary celebrations of the Brahma Samaj a touring party consisting of Americn and English delegates will visit Bombay at the beginning of the next week. Dr. F. C. Southworth. President of the Meadville Theological School, Chicago, is one of the delegates and will deliver a number of addresses on liberal religion in the Prarthana Samaj Hall Girgaum. The actual date of these lectures will be announced later. Dr. Southworth hopes to stay here at least for three or four days and during that time he would be very glad to meet people of all religious persuasions. For further pasticulars please apply to the Secretary Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum.

MR. S. P. KABADI.

Mr. Sunder P. Kabadi, the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, who had applied to the local Government for passport to Europe over 20 days ago has been informed that his application for passport has been referred by the local Government to the Home Department of the Government of India. Mr. Kabadi has therefore cancelled his passage booked for Wednesnay 5th instant and he now proposes to sail on the 19th instant if his passport is received in time.

"POOR MAN'S PLEADER"

Mr. Dhirajlal Motilal Vakil. has volunteered to act as Poor Man's Pleader at the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Chinchpokali. He will be at the said Centre from 7 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) Those in need of free legal advice and legal aid at the minimum cost are requested to take advantage of this facility.

BRANCH OF CANARA BANK.

A branch of the Canara Bank, Limited, Manglore will be opened to-day in Shastri's Building, Princess Street. Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, will perform the opening ceremony.

G. I. P. UNION MEETING AT KALYAN.

An extraordinary general meeting, the fifth of the five strike committee's meeting, will be held in the Kurla Yard at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Friday). when the programme of the Strike Committee will be laid before the workers for confirmation and support. All workers in and round

MUCH APPRECIATED HONOUR

NEW TITLE FOR R. B. KANTAWALA

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 5.

Considerable satisfaction is expressed in Baroda at the felicitous step taken by H. H. the Maharaja in announcing in a cable from England that he proposed to institute a new order of literary merit for his subjects and that he had conferred upon Rao Bahadur Hargovinddas D. Kantawala, as the first holder under the new order of literary merit, the title of "Sahitya Martanda." At a grand Durbar held last week Prince Pratap Rao Raje in the absence of H. H. Maharaja formally invested Rao Bahadur Kantawala with the new distinction. The recepient of the new honour is the doyen of literary celebrities in Baroda, with a long record of educational and political service.

THE HAWAIIAN TROUBADOURS

A crowded house welcomed the efforts of this talented group of artists on Thursday night when they varied their programme with a slight change in the repertory of songs and dances they have been giving. The Hawaiian dances were much appreciated, while the Jazz Concertina brought down the house. The Troubadours have a happy knack of alternating light-hearted American songs with the pathetic melodies from Honolulu and their short season in Bombay is proving a very popular one.

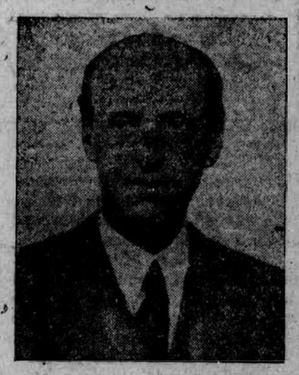
NEW GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL

SHIP DELAYED BY AN HOUR

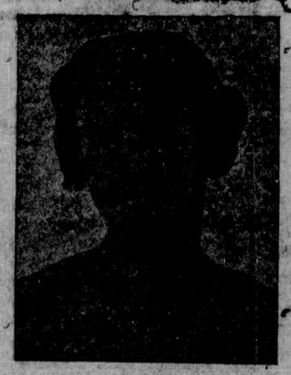
The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Owing to the late arrival of the mail boat all the timings in connexion with the arrival to-day (Friday) of the Governor-Designate Sir Frederick Sykes will be advanced by one hour. All perons attending the ceremony at the Apollo Bunder are therefore requested to be in their seats at 8-30 a.m. instead of 7-30 a.m. as previously notified."

BOMBAY'S NEW GOVERNOR



SIR FREDERICK SYKES.



LADY SYKES.

FAREWELL "AT HOME" TO LADY WILSON

PAYS TRIBUTE TO WELFARE WORKERS

Lady Jehangir (Jnr) was "at Home" to Lady Wilson on Wednesday. A Large number of welfare workers predominantly, doctors, medical students and nurses attended the function. Members of the Executive Committee of the Government of Bombay, Ministers and many high officials were also present. An address and a casket was presented to Lady Wilson on behalf of the National Baby and Health Week by Lady Jehangir Chairman) Sir. Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah (Treasurer) and Dr. Socrates Noronha (Secretary). The address was handwritten on rich vellum paper and was illuminated with the motto of the National Baby and Health Week and representation of the Infant Welfare Society, Lady Wilson Dais Scheme and other associations which Lady Wilson has given sympathy and help. The beautiful paintings of the address were the work of Mr. M. Bocarro. The casket was also symbolic of Child Welfare work haveing embossed on its different faces representations of Hospitals for women and children of the City and of Child welfare work.

LADY WILSON THANKS COLLEAGUES.

Lady Wilson made a brief reply in the course of which she said that her work in connection with Child Welfare would not have been possible had it not been for the assistance she had received from Lady Jehangir, Chairman and Dr. Secrates Noronha Secetary of the Committee to whose zeal and enthusiasm in the work of helping the mothers and giving the babies in Bombay she paid a very warm tribute. She was also very grateful to the members of the General and Standing Committees for the help and friendship extended to her in her labours for Baby Week. She wished the movement every

WADI BUNDER WORKERS' DEMANDS

MR. JOSHI SEES G. I. P. AGENT

"WITHDRAW THE THREAT"

There was an interview on Wednesday between the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway and the Wadi Bunder Union headed by Mr. S. C. Joshi. in ovening the interview, the Agent said a new demand had been put forth at the meeting of the Union on Sunday last, viz. that the hours for the Receipt Clerks should not exceed eight hours a day. The Agent pointed out that not a word had been said at the meeting between himself and Mr. Johsi, on the 1st. Dec. 28, about an 8 hours a day. But from the account of Sunday's meeting which was published in "The Times of India" on the 3rd inst. it was made to appear that the Agent was considering the introduction of an 8 hours day for Receipt Clerks at Wadi Bunder. This is absolutaly incorrect.

NOT A NEW DEMAND.

Mr. Joshi said that their demand for 8 hours a day was not a new one. In fact that was the very basis on which the discussion at the interview on Saturday continued. Mr. Joshi further stated that by an 8 hours working day was meant, 8 hours from the time of starting work till the time of finishing, that is, if the men started work at 8 hours and have time allowed for mid-day meals, their 8 hours work would finish at 16 hours Mr. Joshi further said that any time between 18 hours in the evening and 7 hours in the morning must be counted at the rate of time and a half.

The Agent said he could not agree to either of the demands put forth. Mr. Joshi explained that what was wanted was an 8 hours day. But then if the Agent was not prepared to agree to this, he should like to know what the administration is prepared to do in the matter so that he may consider the same.

WITHDRAW THE "THREAT"

The Agent stated that it might be possible to reduce the hours of working by readjustment of duties. But he was not prepared to take this action as a result of threats. The co-operation of the staff was essential and it was necessary that the threats of 'satyagraha' and refusal of work as indicated in the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Union on the 2nd. inst. be first withdrawn. Mr. Joshi promised to put the matter before the Union and further asked the Agent to consider whether it was possible to state the hours at which the Wadi Bunder staff would ordinarily leave their work.

QUESTION OF PAY.

The question of increased pay on the minimum time scale (Rs. 60-5-100 for subordinates and Rs. 175-10-250 for the supervising staff) was then considered and Mr. Joshi asked to be furnished with a statement showing the minimum and maximum salary of the Wadi Bunder staff and numbers of such staff in each grade in 1914, 1919, 1924 and 1928 together with a list of the staff whose grades had been increased in October last.

As regards the question of "leave reserve", the Agent promised to look into the matter generally. Regarding the examination of the temporary staff, the Agent told Mr. Joshi that it was necessary to do that at the time of making them permanent. The Agent promised to see to the inadequate number of rates and asked Mr. Joshi to send an official representations about the menial staff and the contract system of the loading when the questions will be looked into.

EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF UNION.

An Extra Ordinery General Meeting of the Wadi Bunder Staff Union will be held to-noght at 9 p.m. at Soman Building to consider the reply of the Agent in the interview of Mr. Joshi and the reply to be given to the Agent.

CABIN STAFF DEPUTATION.

The Agent G. I. P. Railway has kindly promised to see a Cabin Staff Deputation to consider on their grievances and their demands next Wednesday.

BHORE GHAT REALIGNMENT

A dinner will be given at Khandala on Sunday (16th inst.) on the occasion of a ceremony to mark the completion of tunnels, formation, etc., for the Bhore Ghat Realignment, when Sir Austen Hadow, Chief Commissioner of Railways will perform the ceremony. Invitations for the dinner have been issued by Messrs the Tata Construc-

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1928.

Sir Malcolm Hailey is an orator, and he knows it. He loves the glib, picturesque phrase and he loves to inflict a largo dose of it upon his audiences. And what better audience can he find than the Taluqdars of Oudh?

* * *

If he had been addressing in a Tory tabernacle to the landed gentry of Britain, words which he addressed in copious and comforting manner to the Taluqdars, what a torrent of criticism there would have issued from British Labour and Liberal journals?

* * * *

But as the satrap of the United Provinces, administrator in a country where the Steel Frame is closely tightened round India and does its best to choke its aspirations for freedom, Sir Malcolm can afford to be reckless of criticism.

* * * *

The dear Taluqdars must be wooed into continued submissive and abject loyalty to the Heaven-Borns. So Sir Malcolm draws across the trail the red herring of confiscation of these lands if Indian Communists and Independence-walkhs are allowed to have their way.

* * * *

But he loves to be pedantic and cautious. He says: "Granted that the danger from these fantastic gestures of political masqueraders may be very remote, yet one may well conceive that the currency of ideas so irresponsible is disturbing to you....."

* * * *

"Isn't he a dear old soul? So solicitous of our welfare!" That is what the landed gentry, the Jo-hanmies of the Country League are expected to say when they hear this. The arms of the bureaucracy are wide open to receive them so that they can be sheltered, on condition that they behave themselves, from the mischievous influence of political masqueraders.

* * * *

What is good behaviour? Entertaining the Simon Commission, of course. And the permanent Rules of Good Conduct include consistent support of any and every Government measure through their spokesmen in the Legislature.

* * * *

Where will it stop?

Boycott replaced by Hooliganism.

—Headlines in the "Evening News of India", 6-12-28.

* * * *

Quite so. But the word "replaced" is wrong. It should be substituted by "met" and hooliganism requires the adjective "official". The "E. N." should not ask "Where will it stop?" It should inquire "When?" The Commission's boycott will stop only when the Simon Seven have departed.

* * * *

"I couldn't live without writing to my husband every day."

"What do you say to him?"

"I ask him to send me more money."

Latest Cotton News.

PRE-BUREAU LIQUIDATION

New York Futures 21 Down

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 6.

The New York futures market opened fairly steady and ruled easy and continued selling pressure. There was extensive pre-Bureau liquidation and in the absence of sufficient buying power the market closed at a decline of 21 points. Price fluctuations received here were as:—Opening 20.34, 20.32—.02, 20.27—.07; 20.22—.12, 20.13—.21.

Once more the cotton trade is getting ready for the annual reception of the statistical "piece de resistance" from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The report is likely to prove a one day's wonder, with the usual effect on the psychology of the temperamental professional. Those who differ with the official forecast will not find their doubts settled until the final ginning figures are issued on Wednesday (the 20th March 19229). Thus far, the outgivings of the so-called private authorities range from about 13,600,000 to 14,400,000 compared with the last Bureau prediction of 14,133,000 bales. Price Swings of temporary duration are to be expected according to whether the high or low figures are confirmed.

The cotton trade, however, has before it problems far more important than determining the marbet effect of a variation of 200,000 bales or so, in the final estimate. We have a crop below the world's requirements and news from the textile wodld are definitely satisfactory and encouraging. Therefore, prices must be adjusted to a level which will keep the demand in line with the supply, assure a reasonable carryover, and induce a sufficient production for 1929. According to the present indications of a 11 million bale supply, and the consumption at the present rate indicating above 15 million bales, the carryover is likely to be reduced by a million bales or more. Sufficiently higher prices must be achieved to induce a large crop next season to maintain the price equilibrium around the present level. The general sentiment is free from hesitation regarding the development of strong fundamental situation indicating considerably higher prices.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Dec. 6.

The Liverpool futures market opened 1 point up with January 10.48. There was a fair buying by trade interests owing to pre-Bureau liquidation but later on owing to easier New York prices the market finally closed 4 points down at 10.43.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

	Dec. 6.
Previous Closing	20.34.
Today's Opening	20.34
Difference	nil
To-day's Closing Rate	20.13
Difference	—21

LIVERPOOL.

	Dec. 6.
Previous Closing	10.47
To-day's Opening	10.48
Difference	plus 01
To-day's Closing	10.43.
Difference	—04
Broach Expectations	Rs. 363-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Dec. 6.
Silver Ready	26-6-0
Lower	0-2-0
Silver Forward	26-8-0
Lower	0-2-0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	London, Dec. 6.
1st Settlement	59-13-0
2nd Settlement	60-0-0

BOMBAY

Bombay, Dec. 6. 11 p.m.

Broach April/May was quoted Rs. 365/12/0 at 8 p.m. Prices improved to Rs. 366 but gradually declined and closed at Rs. 365 in sympathy with easier New York prices showing a fall of 12 points.

10-MILE WALKING RACE IN BOMBAY.

The Y.M.C.A. Central Branch have arranged for the 10-mile walking race for the Buchanan Cup to take place on Saturday (15th instant) and the event is open to all comers. The race will commence at 6-30 a.m. from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, the course being along Queen's Road, Hughes Road, Warden Road, Pedder Road Road, finishing at the Y.M.C.A. Tennis Courts opposite the Cooperage.

The Entrance Fee is Re. 1 for members and Rs. 1/8 for non-members. Cups will be given for the first three home, and 4th, 5th and 6th will receive Silver Medals. All others finishing within 15 minutes of the winner will be awarded time medals. Entries close on Wednesday, 12th December and may be sent to the Secretary, Central Y.M.C.A., 12, Wodehouse Road, from

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1928.

A CALL TO MINORITIES

Addressing a public meeting in Lucknow, Dr. Besant made a most reasonable suggestion to all such minorities in India as had not yet accepted the Nehru Report. It was that these minorities should come forward before the All-Parties' Constitution Committee with concrete constructive proposals without any further delay. She pointed out that this Committee and later the National Convention would deal with such proposals far more sympathetically than the Commission or the Government and that if the desirable changes in the Lucknow Constitution were not made before or at the meeting of the National Convention, it would be very difficult, even if possible, to make them later. That the National Convention would consider the claims of the minorities far more sympathetically than the Commission or the Government—we cannot make any difference between the last two—should be a self-evident truth to any unprejudiced person. Self-interest itself, apart from any higher nationalist views, should induce any representative body like the National Convention to satisfy the minorities. For there is little chance of a successful fight for Swaraj with a number of scattered discontented minorities and with their tendency to spread disunion and discontent. The safeguards provided by the present Lucknow Constitution to the minorities may or may not be perfect but none but a perverse critic will deny that that Constitution has made the fairest attempt ever made in India on a wide scale to satisfy the legitimate special claims of minorities. If further safeguards are desirable, there is no body under the sun fitter and more competent to consider them than the National Convention. There can be no effective substitute for a national self-determined Constitution.

Consider, on the other hand, the attitude of Government towards the minorities. It is notorious that Government profess to sympathise with minorities because they hope to play them off against the majority. The safeguards they propose are more safeguards for themselves than for the minorities. They readily conceded communal electorates to some communities not because the communities would thus be really benefitted but because such electorates fitted most beautifully with their time-honoured policy of "divide and rule." They now recognise the evil of communal representation but are loth to declare their views publicly lest they should disillusion the communities concerned and lose the advantage they had enjoyed hitherto. Their treatment of the so-called "depressed" classes is perhaps a more crucial test of their bona-fides. No community in India deserves protection more than the "depressed" classes. But what have Government done for them even in the Reforms regime but giving them a few nominated seats in the Legislatures? The preference for nomination shows that Government want votes for themselves in the name of the "depressed" class rather than true safeguards for the community. Even now they fight shy of direct representation for the community. One of the best safeguards for all backward communities is adult franchise. And that is why the All-Parties' Conference has recommended it. But Government oppose it because they know that universal franchise will soon swallow up the minority problem which has helped them so much to divide the people.

Though we have hitherto spoken of minorities in general, as a matter of fact most minorities have whole-heartedly endorsed the Nehru Report. We admit that a section of the most important minority, the Muslims, has not yet made up its mind about the Report. It is to this section, therefore, that Dr. Besant's suggestion is specially applicable. Mr. Jinnah says that among Muslims there are two parties exclusive of those who fully accept the Nehru Report, viz., those who oppose the Report altogether, being wedded to communal electorates, and those who would accept it with slight modifications. But the pity of it is that many of the latter party are not making any efforts to convince those of the former that communal electorates are not only against national interests but are a bane to the very community sought to be favoured by them. And what is equally deplorable, those who would substantially accept the Report have not in an authoritative organised manner indicated the changes they would make in the Report. The result is that by their stand-still, hush-hush policy they are preventing the very approach to the Report which they have at heart. They may yet follow the disinterested and reasonable advice given by Dr. Besant and place before the All-Parties' Committee the specific further safeguards they claim. We whole-heartedly endorse Dr. Besant's appeal to the majority to make all possible concessions to the minorities in order to ensure the latter's trust and good-will. We shall only add that the majority's disposition to conciliate the minorities was never more conspicuous than it is to-day.

FUTILE GAME

Sir Malcolm Hailey has always been hailed by his admirers as the "strong man" of the Indian Civil Service, as an administrator who knows how to keep "law and order". The memory of the manner in which he kept "law and order" during his inglorious regime as Chief Commissioner of Delhi is still fresh in the public mind and the reign of official terrorism set up in the United Provinces in connection with the "receptions" to the Simon Inquisition is ample proof that Sir Malcolm and his lieutenants still cherish the foolish belief that Indians can be cowed down by lathi rule and a complete disregard of civilised methods of dealing with public demonstrations. The Cawnpore and Lucknow incidents are an indication that in their anxiety to stem back the tide of increasing disgust of the Indian public at the methods of manufacturing welcome to the Simon Commission officialdom in the United Provinces has no scruples whatsoever in asking the police to invade private houses and to arrest whomsoever it likes. When the Taluqdars of Oudh were feting the seven uninvited guests saddled on India, the boycotters were perfectly entitled to show their displeasure at this exhibition of loyalty-to-order. But the shouts of "Simon Go Back" were too much for the sensitive ears of the preservers of "law and order". The Associated Press report says: "The whole of Kaiserbagh was guarded by foot-police and a posse of them, headed by an officer, went to the house and asked the party on the top to cease shouting and get down promptly. On their failing to do so, several policemen climbed the roof and brought the demonstrators down." On the face of it this is a gross outrage on public liberties. The police have no business to enter a private house without a warrant of arrest, but officialdom in the U. P. evidently believes that it has a 'carte blanche' when it is a case of terrorising the boycotters.

That it is a futile game to coerce the people in this manner is an elementary fact which our Bourbon bureaucrats choose to ignore. But if they do not notice "the writing on the wall", as Sir Pherozе Sethna observes in his interview, they and they alone shall be held responsible for the quick widening of the gulf between Britain and India. Sir Pherozе truly observes: "It is my deliberate conviction that the greatest measure of Non-co-operation which has been meted out to lovers of constitutional methods has been experienced at the hands of Government." Mr. Jinnah also gives a warning to Government which is as significant as it is opportune. He says: "If the executive authorities, with the acquiescence of the Commission, are determined, by the enforcement of penal laws, to make out that India is co-operating with the Commission, it will be difficult to restrain the Opposition. But the agents of Britain in India, in their purblind devotion to false prestige, are the least likely to need these wise words, as those of Mrs. Besant and other leaders of public opinion in India. They hanker after "resolute Government", after the manner of Dublin Castle in the Ireland of old,—and they shall have resolute opposition from every self-respecting son and daughter of India whatever the sacrifice that may be entailed. As Mahatma Gandhi points out, their duty is to continue their non-violence in the face of the gravest provocation.

WELCOME DECISION

The rate payers of Bombay will welcome with a feeling of genuine and grateful relief the decision of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation to turn down Mr. Clayton's proposals that in the next year's budget there should be an increase of one per cent. in the General Tax and an increase of one-half per cent. in the Water Tax. There was unanimity amongst the members of the Committee against these proposals because they were convinced that at present the city of Bombay was not in a position to bear any increase in taxation. Dr. Mistry and Dr. Vora rightly contended that the water tax, if increased even to the slight extent proposed by Mr. Tairsee, would be "an unbearable burden" on the mill industry which is passing through a grave crisis. Nor can the rate-payers possibly suffer, without incurring serious hardships, an increase of a half per cent. on the general taxation. In these days of acute depression it is the duty of the Corporation to explore all available means of retrenchment and the Standing Committee has, by its decision, emphasized this fact.

KARACHI TO KABUL.

TRAVEL THROUGH AFGHANISTAN

(BY SORAB K. H. KATRAK, Karachi).

(The following article is reproduced from the advanced sheets of the "Bulletin" of the "Iran League" through the courtesy of the Editor).

II*

We drew a long breath when we left the quaint old Customs House and went in search of a hotel. There are not more than three hotels in the whole of Kabul—and the one being wholly occupied by Russians, and the second being no good for my purpose, we had to fall back upon the only third one, viz., Hotel Vali. After a good deal of haggling the manager fixed up our rooms. The building is quite modern with arrangements, more or less in European style but leaving much to be desired. The bathroom for instance, seldom had any water and we had to waste a lot of time before we could have a bath of a sort. Warm water was seldom given for a bath or wash. Breakfast is unknown in Afghanistan. A cup of weak green tea with an half-boiled egg or two and a piece of 'naan' or bread is all that you can boast of as breakfast in the cold and invigorating climate of Kabul. As a result we had often to go out and have tea and cakes in an Indian restaurant near-by and purchase some fruits from the market to keep us from starving till lunch time at 12-30. The waiters and the staff of the hotel were very polite, indeed, and for everything there was the mystic word "Inshalla" with a most polite bow which really had no significance, for often when the men knew that what they said was not true they would blandly utter 'Inshalla.' For instance, we wanted hot water for our bath and insisted on the waiter letting us have it the next morning for certain. Though he knew he would not be able to get it for us, with a most meaning smile and solemn face he would say "Inshalla." If you asked a motor driver whether he would reach a place at a certain time even though he jolly well knew he would never be able to do so if he speeded the whole day, he would with a most perfect and studied bow and solemn look say "Inshalla." In short, for everything on earth one has to hear the term "Inshalla" in Afghanistan which literally means "God willing" but in reality means "Keep smiling my lad and don't worry."

WAITERS AND THEIR WAYS.

The waiters were dressed in white drill-suites in English style, but their appearance was seldom clean as besides waiting at the table they worked in the kitchen in the same white suit which got dirty in no time and yet they were never given a change till their clothing appeared repulsively dirty.

In the rooms there was hardly any furniture and in almost all the rooms dressing tables were without looking glasses and on enquiring we were told that they were specially ordered from India, and had not yet arrived.

The waiters are most ingenious in coining answers. They are never at a loss to give yarn with a studied serious face. If your tea was not served in time, the milkman was at fault. If the spoons and forks were dirty, the cleaner was ill. If the water in the lavatory was wanting, the Government were to blame for not expediting the works of the water supply. If the rooms were dirty and not cleaned, the night previous there was a dust storm and so forth.

The food was always stereotyped consisting of soup, meat and *chillao* or *pillao* (rice cooked with meat and spices), and fruits. There was seldom any change and in spite of there being a lot of vegetables, the hotel rarely gave us any and I almost got scurvy as a result, so that we had to purchase our own vegetables and fruits and thus keep away sickness.

AT PAGHMAN.

We reached Kabul on the very day the king was delivering his opening speech on the Independence Day and as the arrangements for holidays for a full week were made at Paghman, the summer seat of the Afghan Government, we had to go there, a distance of some sixteen miles from Kabul, where, fortunately, our friends had previously made arrangement for a

(Continued on page 11.

*The first article appeared on 3rd instant.

Notes of the Day.

Ill Advised Move.

If Britain is genuinely anxious to help Germany and enable her to regain economic and political stability so that she can play the part due to, and expected from her, in international councils and in the promotion of world peace, those who are in present charge of the conduct of British foreign policy will have either to mend their ways or to leave their job in better hands. The likelihood is that their job will be compulsorily taken out of their hands after the next general election a few months hence, but in the meanwhile Sir Austen Chamberlain is evidently not very anxious to conciliate German opinion, much less to help Germany in entering in an accommodating mood into any discussion between her representatives and those of the ex-Allies in regard to the reparations and the evacuation problem. His latest maladroit utterance has stiffened the German attitude. The German Government very naturally has retorted with a semi-official statement protesting against Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech as "contrary to the most authoritative interpretation of the Versailles Treaty."

Soft Speech.

In contrast with Sir Austen Chamberlain's crude exposition of the policy of the ex-Allies towards German demands and his unhappy reference to the "legality" of going against the articles of a notoriously harsh Peace Treaty which the Allies of the War imposed upon a helpless and crippled enemy in a spirit of revenge, is the tactful speech of M. Briand, the French Foreign Minister. He too mentions, just as a sop to the Extreme Right in the French Chamber, what is a technically correct fact, viz., that Germany had no right to demand immediate evacuation, but he rightly emphasizes that peace can be installed in Europe "only if Franco-German economic collaboration could be established in an atmosphere of confidence." Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech cannot create that confidence. An understanding between M. Briand and Herr Stresemann will. If M. Poincare and his colleagues are content to leave the direction of French policy in the unfettered hands of M. Briand, it is very likely that he and Herr Stresemann can arrive at a workable solution of both the reparations and the evacuation problem. It is not a question in these negotiations of depending upon one particular article in the Peace Treaty. The question is of looking at the present situation from a totally different angle of vision from the one which prevailed at Versailles.

The "Scholar Annual."

The Annual Number of the "Scholar" for the year 1928 will be found to be interesting and instructive by Indian students. Its 134 pages of reading matter are packed with nearly forty articles on a variety of subjects, some of the contributors being well-known in India, such as Sir P. Sivaswami Ayyar, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayyah, Dr. J. T. Sunderland, Professor Radhakrishnan and Mr. G. S. Arundale. The Annual is profusely illustrated and well got-up. Mr. E. H. Parameshwaran, M.T., L.T., the Editor says in a note that the magazine has been started by and primarily for the young. To judge from the annual number the magazine does credit to its promoters.

"Lord Norths of Our Time."

In his article on Two Englands in the "Scholar Annual" Dr. Sunderland makes an interesting distinction between the England of Milton and Hampden, of "the many friends of India today both inside and outside of Parliament" and the "might-makes-right" England which, "while giving profuse promises to India of pots of gold at the end of a rainbow, thrusts into prison without trial India's leaders who agitate for freedom and gives no assurance of any real intention of ever loosening its iron grip upon what King George calls *my* Indian Empire". The latter England, Dr. Sunderland says, "if kept in power will as certainly loose India to Britain as the rising of the sun." It does not require much prophetic power for him to say in conclusion: "The men at this England's head are the Lord Norths of our time, who are driving India to revolution, just as Lord North and George III in 1776 drove the American colonies. And India's revolution, if it comes, will be sympathised with by all Asia and by all intelligent lovers of liberty in the entire world." When similar warnings were given in 1775 Lord North pooh-poohed them. And the Lord Norths of our time are doing likewise.

Just Grievance.

The grievance ventilated by the women's deputation headed by the Dowager Ranisaheba of Mandi which explained to the Simon Commission how little chance the women of the United Provinces had of making themselves politically felt under the present conditions is a genuine one and what is true of the U. P. about the restricted scope of political opportunity for women is equally true of other provinces. Mrs. Ahmed Shah who spoke for the deputation was justified in retorting to the counsel of patience from Sir Zulfiquar Ali "How long are we women going to wait?" It is good that the deputation realises the worthlessness of securing nomination on legislative bodies, but the true remedy for advance in political influence for women lies, as the All-Parties' Conference has recommended, in the adoption of adult franchise. With a thoroughly democratic electorate women have a sure opportunity of being elected in sufficient numbers to legislative bodies.

WANTED A 50 BALE UNIT

(BY CHAMAN B. JOSHI.)

In view of the recent Kutcha Khandy case judgment a revolutionising change in the evolution of the Cotton Market of this city will come into being with regard to the unit of bales for effecting forward business.

For a very long time it was felt that the present unit of 100 bales is too large and the present case is only going to hasten up the lowering down of the unit of bales for dealing in cotton futures.

In connection with the fixation of the unit of contracts there are different sections holding different views; and so far there are two proposals known to have been put forward, one is the trading in the unit of 10 bales and the other is for 20-bale contract.

There is also a section of people who regard these suggested limits for trading purposes as being too small and hence it is worth while to examine these and see the efficacy or otherwise of these units and suggest a compromise between the old unit of 100 bales and the suggested low units.

Already the Cotton Brokers' Association has passed a resolution favouring a unit of 10 bales and hence the principal considerations before the East India Cotton Association will, therefore, be as follows:—

(1) That the Kutcha Khandy members should be taken up as associate or branch members.
(2) That these members should pay a deposit of about Rs. 1,000 only and get the privilege of dealing in the 10-bale contract or the 20-bale contract as the case may be under the protection of the East India Cotton Association.
(3) That there should be a separate market.

The main argument of the champions of the smaller unit of 10 or 20 bales for forward trading purposes is that this Kutcha Khandy business is primarily meant for people of small means and that the East India Cotton Association should, instead of crushing such an organization, legalise trading in 10 or 20 bale unit. Although this argument sounds well, the fact is that the Kutcha Khandy Market was exploited and sometimes even dominated by some of the large speculators and jobbers of this city, and it is said trading in number of bales far exceeded those of the pucca Market. The obvious result of this sort of trading was that the people of small means were often butchered by the tactics of large operators and jobbers, and a far greater percentage of small operators found themselves paupers.

Besides some of the 'bona fide' operators and business men had to operate in Kutcha Khandy market in spite of the fact that they considered it rather below their dignity to deal in this market. As the unrestricted trading was in competition with the East India Cotton Association market, these merchants reluctantly utilised the Kutcha Khandy market just to keep their position safe.

In these circumstances, there are many who viewed the Kutcha market more as a nuisance to regular trade and not as an organised market.

SEPARATE BRANCH—SEPARATE MARKET.

A separate branch means a separate market, which also means competition between the two and is bound to affect adversely one or the other at some period. There is, therefore, every probability of a large operator coming in the small market dominating the prices for some time. The result will be that small operators will be squeezed out as was done in the past. So in spite of bringing the new small market under the East India Cotton Association, the evil of competition will continue and instead of improving matters will sometimes work to the detriment of larger market as was done in the past.

As a check to overtrading in the small market, it has been suggested that members of the East India Cotton Association should be allowed to operate in the small market, but this again will lead to competition and friction which at all costs should be avoided.

INTERESTS OF THE AGRICULTURIST

Another argument advanced in favour of the lower unit of contracts is that the farmers will be in a better position to hedge their small lots of cotton, but no one who has even the slightest idea of the proverbial ignorance of an average In-

(Continued on page 11.

EUROPEANS WIN BY SIX WICKETS

Reed & Stephenson's Plucky Innings Decide Issue

HARRISON'S SPORTSMANSHIP

Dilawar Hussein Plays Aggressive Cricket

MAHOMEDANS	1st	INNINGS	133
EUROPEANS	1st.	INNINGS	224
MAHOMEDANS	2nd	INNINGS	222
EUROPEANS	2nd	INNINGS for 4 wicket	132

Resuming, on Thursday, against the Europeans, the Muslims, who had overnight put up 193 for the loss of 7 wickets, added only 29 runs to their total, the innings closing for 222. Dilawar Hussein raised his score to 66 by sound cricket, but in trying to drive Parker he snicked the ball into the wicket-keeper's hands.

The Europeans then had their second knock at the wickets and before adjourning for lunch put up 79 for the loss of three wickets, Stephenson and Reed batting with 21 and 26, respectively, to their credit.

After the lunch interval the pair continued and raised the score to 123, Stephenson contributing 42 by his dashing game. His partnership with Reed realised 95 runs for the fourth wicket stand which practically decided the issue.

RIVAL TEAMS

European Team:—	Mahomedan Team:—
F. G. TRAVERS (Captain).	ABDUS SALAAM (Capt).
F. C. Behrend.	I. A. Shakoor.
W. J. Cullen.	A. A. Fyzee.
P. T. Harrison.	Dilawar Hussein.
J. B. Higgins	Lt. Mahommed Hussein Khan.
J. E. Tew.	A. U. Botawalla.
T. Parker.	M. E. Sheikh.
C. N. Reed.	H. G. Rasool.
Lt. Stephenson.	T. T. Barodawala.
H. J. Tedder.	Lt. Wazir Ali.
E. J. Allen.	Ifte Kharuddin.

The second match of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament was concluded on Thursday afternoon when the Europeans beat the Mahomedans by six wickets. Singularly enough this match has produced very little excitement and the conclusion of it was no exception to the rule. Perhaps the low standard of cricket seen has been mainly responsible, but by the general atmosphere yesterday it would have been difficult to believe that two teams were batting for the right of appearing in the final match for the premier honour in India's cricket world.

When play was resumed at the usual time there were many empty seats to be seen, and though the crowd increased to its usual big proportions as the game progressed, there was almost an entire lack of enthusiasm.

IFTIQAR HUSSEIN'S SOUND STROKES

The partnership between Dilawar Hussein and Iftiqar Hussein which had produced 76 runs on the preceding day was broken with the first ball to be bowled, the latter giving an easy chance to Cullen which the fielder accepted. Iftiqar Hussein had played some sound strokes during his innings of 31, and though these were sometimes risky, nevertheless he assisted Dilawar Hussein in stopping the rot and raising the total to a position which gave his side a reasonable hope of victory. Dilawar Hussein did not long survive his partner, for in stepping out to Parker he sniched the ball into the wicket-keeper's hands and had to retire. In his total of 63 runs Dilawar hit nine fours and batted for an hour and a half. He is by no means a stylist, abut he adopts aggressive tactics in a fearless manner and the strokes he exploits possess plenty of power. After the downfall of these two batsmen the Mahomedan innings did not last long and the whole side were out for 222 runs, 29 runs having been added to the overnight score. During the morning Behrend had captured all three wickets for a paltry seven runs.

HARRISON'S SPORTSMANSHIP.

The Europeans began their second innings at a quarter-past-eleven, but disaster attended the early part, three wickets going down with only 28 runs on the board. Of these P. T. Harrison was very unlucky. He began confidently by hitting a fine six and following this with a splendid stroke to the square boundary, and everyone expected him to do well. Just when he appeared well set, however, he was run out. Stephenson called him for what seemed a very difficult run, and though Harrison called "No," the other batsman persisted. The result was that both batsmen were at the same wicket together, and though Harrison need not have run, he sportingly sacrificed his own wicket in a forlorn attempt to get to the other wicket. He failed and the Europeans lost a batsman who was best suited for making the required runs in a short time.

When things looked serious for the Europeans, Reed and Stephenson formed a stubborn partnership which carried the total to within nine runs of the required goal, the latter succumbing to a catch in the slips. It was by no means a great partnership too many risky shots being played, but it was determined and despite the fact that play at that stage was excessively dull, it served the purpose it was intended to. Stephenson's had been a plucky effort, especially as he had sustained a nasty injury in the face from one of Wazir Ali's bumpers. And while on the subject, it was noticeable that Wazir Ali had evidently been developing that bumping habit which has all along been associated with Ramji.

Behrend joined Reed and the pair made the required runs in a short time the latter having 54 runs to his credit.

RASOOL'S PERFORMANCE.

The bowling throughout was very steady and the batsmen could not take liberties with it. Though he was not very successful Rasool's performance with the leather must rank as one of the best of its kind. At a particular period he had only allowed one run out of the six overs he had bowled, and of these five were maidens. His final figures were just as good and only served to show what a fine all-round this player is. But throughout it was obvious that the field was badly set runs being scored where there should have been fielders to stop them.

132 RUNS IN 3 HOURS!

The Europeans' display had by no means been brilliant, but, considering the weak team they had to represent them, it reflects great credit on their tenacity and fighting spirit. Their second innings had been very dull, occuping three hours as it did in the compilation of 132 runs, but despite early disasters they had stack to their task and wiped off the deficit at a critical moment.

For the final the Parsis are admittedly strong favourites, and it is likely they will win by a substantial margin, if form is to be reckoned with at all. But be things as they may, the Europeans will put up the kind of game which has always characterised their career in the Quadrangular since its inception.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY

The final day of the European-Mahomedan match began before a poor crowd, the Mahomedans resuming their innings five minutes after the scheduled time. Iftiqar Hussein faced Parker who opened from the pavilion end, and off the first ball the batsman gave Cullen a soft one at deep point which the fielder held (193—8—31) A. A. Fyzee joined Dilawar Hussein and two runs were scored as the re-

(Continued on page 8.)

PROGRESS IN KING'S HEALTH CONTINUES

PLANS FOR ROYAL CHRISTMAS

REASSURING INTERPRETATION PUT ON LATEST BULLETIN

LONDON, Dec. 6.

A reassuring interpretation is placed on the morning bulletin, the Royal household drawing attention to the significant omission of anxiety concerning heart. The appearance of the bulletin on the railings of the Palace perceptibly brightened the faces of several thousand watchers.

The plans for the Royal christmas, normally spent quietly at Sandringham, are now being made whereby the Queen will remain at Buckingham with the King possibly accompanied by Princess Mary. —Reuter.

MORNING BULLETIN

LONDON, Dec. 5.

A bulletin issued in the evening on Wednesday, says that though the King had a quiet day the temperature has risen one point higher than it was in the same hour last evening, showing a recrudescence of infection. Still active strength is being maintained. The bulletin is signed by four doctors.

A GOOD DAY WITH PLENTY OF REST

Reuter was authoritatively informed, tonight, that the King had a good day with plenty of rest, and was certainly not worse than on Tuesday night. The bulletin is regarded not unfavourable Great emphasis is laid on the fact that the King is maintaining strength. To-night was the first time for several days that doctors had been able to make a reassuring statement regarding his strength which was considered the most important feature of the case.

NOT AN ALARMING FEATURE.

The recrudescence of fever is merely one of the ups and downs, and is only to be expected and not alarming. The heart is still the physicians' chief concern. It was stated authoritatively to-night the temperature did not rise by one degree or by a decimal point. The phrase referring to the temperature in the bulletin simply means there has been a slight rise. Four doctors stayed for about two hours in consultation, and again reviewed the case as a whole. Sir Stanley Hewett is again staying for night in the palace.

LARD DAWSON VISITS KING.

Lord Dawson visited the King for two hours on Wednesday morning and an hour in afternoon. Sir Stanley Hewett again spent the night at the Palace and remained there all day. No bulletin was issued this afternoon. Despite cold weather there was a crowd again at the Palace gates when the morning bulletin was posted.—Reuter.

KING'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

LONDON, Dec. 6.

It is authoritatively stated that the King's condition at 4 o'clock this evening was unchanged.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALE'S JOURNEY

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Cairo.—According to the present plans the Prince of Wales will disembark at Suez early on December 8th and will be met by Lord Lloyd who will accompany him to Cairo in special train, arriving at Cairo at 8/30 a. m. the same day and departing at 5/45 the same evening to rejoin the "Enterprise" at Port Said.—Reuter.

SIR TUKOJIRAO IN LONDON

ENQUIRES ABOUT KING'S HEALTH

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Dec. 6.

His Highness Maharajah Tukojirao Holkar personally came from Paris to enquire about the King's health. The Maharajah went and saw the Secretary of State for India and was very cordially received.

ACCIDENT TO DUKE'S TRAIN

According to Bulawayo message of 5th instant, the Duke of Gloucester passed through here 'en route' to Capetown. Before reaching Bulawayo the engine broke down. The Duke and his equerry helped to repair it the Duke surprising the driver with his knowledge and efficiency. When he reached Bulawayo the Duke shook the driver's begrimed hand, exclaiming, "You're a fine driver," and patted him on the back, say, "I shall remember this all my life."

PRAYERS FOR KING'S RECOVERY

SURAT, Dec. 5.

The news of His Majesty's illness has caused widespread anxiety in the city. Prayers have been offered by the Parsi Anjuman for the speedy recovery of His Majesty.—A. P.

London.—A Conference at Mansion House of Lord Mayors in England and Wales launched national appeal on behalf of Miners in the stricken coalfields.—Reuter.

THE U. S. BUDGET

PRESENTED TO CONGRESS

UNCLE SAM PROVIDES MORE MONEY FOR DEFENCE

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Washington.—Mr. Coolidge has submitted the budget to the Congress providing for an expenditure of 3781 million dollars estimated with a surplus of sixty-one million dollars.

The total appropriations for Public Services exceed last year's by 224 millions, the largest item being National defence with 649 millions compared with 627 during the present year. The President warned the Congress that the country cannot assume great additional expenditure without jeopardising the present favourable outlook. The budget separately allows 349 millions for Navy, 444 millions for Army and 141 for Aviation under which heads the items are included which are not classified as National Defence.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF RHINELAND

CHAMBERLAIN ANSWERS QUESTIONS

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Several questions were put to Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons on the subject of his reply of December 3, regarding the evacuation of the Rhineland.

Sir Austen Chamberlain said that the ex-Allied Powers were at present animated by the spirit of the declaration of President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George made in 1919 elucidating clause 431 of the Peace Treaty that, if before 1935 Germany had given proof of goodwill and satisfactory guarantees for fulfilment of obligations, the Allied Powers concerned would agree to an earlier termination of the period of occupation. Sir Austen Chamberlain denied that this reply was a contradiction of his answer of December 3rd. The latter was two-fold dealing with law and policy. The declaration mentioned today was in no way the interpretation of law but was merely a declaration of the intention of the three Allied Governments named.

Col. Wedgwood asked if Government agreed with the French view that questions of evacuation and reparations were linked up against the contrary view of the Germans.

Sir Austen Chamberlain insisted on having notice of a question of such importance.—Reuter.

'PEACEFUL EXPANSION AND COOPERATION"

MUSSOLINI ON IMPERIALISM

ROME, Dec. 5.

The Chamber of Deputies, by 223 votes to 5 adopted the Italo-Turkish Neutrality and Conciliation Treaty of May, 1928.

Signor Mussolini, in a speech, emphasised that Italian Imperialism did not threaten other peoples. Italy wanted peaceful expansion and co-operation with all peoples willing to co-operate with her particularly those whose shores washed the Medditerranean.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA'S NEW SHARIFF

The "Statesman" understands that Mr. Unsud Dowala, a Councillor of Calcutta Corporation has been appointed Sheriff of the City, in succession to Mr. B. E. G. Eddis, for 1929.—A. P.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI BACK HOME

Demands Change of Heart from Leaders

NO SHOPKEEPER MENTALITY IN POLITICS

KARACHI, Dec. 6.

Moulana Mohamed Ali accompanied by Mr. Wajid Ali, a distant cousin of the Nawab of Rampur, arrived at Karachi this morning by the steamship "Varela" from Basra. He was received by Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., Mir Mahomed Balooch, M.L.C., Dr. Tarachand J. Lalvani, Secretary of the Karachi District Congress Committee, Seth Jeevanjee Ibrahimji, Moulvi Mahomed Sidique and others and was garlanded.

Moulana Mahomed Ali had an informal talk with several Congress and Khilafat workers at Haji Abdulla Haroon's office. In the afternoon he delivered a lecture to students at the D. J. Sind College and was entertained to lunch by members of the Sind College Moslem Union.

WANTED CHANGE OF HEART.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Moulana Mahomed Ali said:—

"On landing on the soil of my own dear Motherland I am grieved to find that we are not yet united. We demand a change of heart from an alien Government, but we have not demonstrated a change of heart ourselves.

"The mentality of shopkeeper is only too evident in our politics, though it was not of us that it was said that they are a nation of shopkeepers. I do not wish to discuss to day any controversial issue, but I want every Hindu and every Mussalman to examine his heart and to say honestly whether he is working for the nation or not. It is not a fact that so many of our politicians profess to be "Nationalists", but at best are only communalists at heart while there are others who boast of their communalism, but are only self-seekers.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA.

"We have done well in boycotting the Simon Commission and one of our leaders in the front rank of fighters has paid the penalty for his love of freedom by losing his life. I wish I were at Lahore to share his fate. It is far better to die like that than to die of diabetes. But this boycott of the Simon Commission is too negative to satisfy me. Unless we combine in framing a Constitution safeguarding the rights and interests of all and demanding complete independence of India, and an India ruled by Indians and for Indians, the boycott will not be complete.

"I appeal to the Princes and the people of India and to all communities of India to sit round a table, put their heads together and evolve a Constitution for a free and united States of India and make a present of that to Sir John Simon and his company as a parting gift from India and wish them God-speed.

WHO IS THE REAL ENEMY.

"I have passed through several Eastern States on my journey home. They are either in bondage like ourselves or threatened with almost wholly because they lie on the way to an India which is still enslaved. They and we alike need to realise this and we must all combine in order to win and ensure freedom for all. Instead of looking far ahead and taking an international view of things I find everyone engrossed in petty local issues. The only nations that have a wide outlook are imperialistic nations that are determined to keep us all enslaved. May God give us wisdom and help the Princes and the people of India, Hindus and Mussalmans, to understand that one is not the enemy of the other and that the enemy is quite a third party and he is the common enemy of all."—A. P.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON TEAM PROCEEDINGS

"HINDU HERALD'S" SYMPATHY

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

The editor of the "Hindu Herald," in a communication to Dr. Besant, says that his paper stopped publishing reports of the proceedings of the Simon Commission on December 1st.—A. P.

PT. MOTILAL'S APPEAL TO PRESS

POONA, Dec. 6.

Regarding Pandit Motilal Nehru's appeal for not publishing the evidence before the Simon Commission, "Dnyan Prakash" a daily piper conducted by the Servants of India Society states that it does not oppose the proposal. It hopes that if attempts are made the boycott would be successful. From next week when Dr. Besant and Mr. Chintamani propose to stop publication there should be no objection for other papers to follow their example. It opines that such evidence as would stiffen the boycott should be utilised.—A.P.

ENGLAND TO INDIA IN 6 DAYS

IMPERIAL AIRWAY'S NEW VENTURE

WEEKLY SERVICE IN EACH DIRECTIO

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Imperial Airways are arranging to cut down the journey to India to six days Passengers and mail will fly to Basle and thence proceed at night by train to Genoa (which will be the only section of the route not flown). From there two days will be taken to Cairo; one day to Basra and final two days down the Persian Gulf to Karachi. The service will be once weekly in each direction. It is hoped to carry at least a ton of mail on each flight. —Reuter.

LORD MELCHETT'S DONATION FOR JEVISH COLONISATION

LONDON, Dec 6.

Lord Melchett says that the announcement of his offer of £1,00,000 sterling to the Jewish Colonisation Corporation is premature and inaccurate.—Reuter.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

PRODUCES MOST PERFECT CONCRETE.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT."
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS for BOMBAY:

Shapoorji Pallonji & Co.,

10, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, - - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

MOVE TO CENSURE BOMBAY'S MAYOR

"I Would Not be Cowed Down By Intimidation"

DR. DESEMUKH HITS OUT

"Do not Change Corporation Hall into Chowpatty"

The validity of the ruling of the President of the Municipal Corporation was the subject of heated discussion on Thursday afternoon when more than an hour and a half was spent in futile speeches and the matter in the end was referred to counsel's opinion. The question arose out of the ruling of the President recently in not allowing discussion on the report of the Public Health Committee recommending the Corporation not to fill up the Bhuleshwar tank. When the proposition was moved Mr. R. K. Vaidya raised a point of order whether the Corporation was a competent body to discuss the matter when, under the Municipal Act, the Commissioner was vested with the authority to fill up any tank. The President upheld the contention and ruled the motion out of order.

The President refused to be cajoled or cowed down by threats and intimidations and urged the House to maintain its dignity. If they were dissatisfied with his ruling the proper course open to them was to take counsel's opinion or go to the High Court to set aside the ruling. He warned them, however, that he was prepared to face the music and would give as badly as he would take. After all, the President's advice was followed and the House agreed to take counsel's opinion.

LATE MR. MURZBAN.

At the outset Dr. G. V. Deshmukh made a reference regarding the death of Mr. J. B. Murzban who was once a member of the Municipal Corporation. A resolution conveying condolence of the Corporation to the family of the deceased, he said, would be moved in the Corporation in due course.

The Corporation elected the following four Councillors to the Schools Committee:—(1) Mr. D. G. Khairaz, (2) Dr. J. V. Vora, (3) Dr. M. C. Javle and (4) Mr. B. K. Vaidya.

THE RENT ACT.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas then moved:—

"That whereas the Bombay Rent Act expires by the end of the current year, and whereas the rents in Bombay are higher even than in London, and are likely to increase still further on the expiration of the Rent Act, Government be requested to take such urgent steps in the matter as to prevent such increase, until at least the present shortage of housing accommodation is relieved."

Mr. R. S. Nadkarny seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. K. Bole moved an amendment:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the termination of the Rent Act will cause considerable hardship to the middle and the poor classes in the City of Bombay, and the Corporation strongly urge upon the Government the necessity of a further extension of the Rent Act for at least three years more."

Dr. Viegas accepted the amendment as a rider to his proposition.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebchedin pointed out the absurdity of the proposition stating that the Rent Act expired at the end of December, 1928, while the next session of the Council would meet in February, 1929. Thus, he said, the resolution would not have any effect as desired by the Corporation.

Sir Dinshaw Petit challenged Dr. Viegas to prove that the rent in first class business locality in Bombay was higher than the rent of a first class locality in London.

The proposition was carried to a division and was declared lost, 28 voting for it and 35 against it.

PRESIDENT'S RULING CHALLENGED.

Mr. M. M. Desai then moved:—

"That the President was wrong in ruling out of order a proposition in terms of Resolution No. 94, dated the 20th September, 1928, of the Public Health Committee moved by its Chairman in the Corporation, on the 1st November, 1928, as an Urgent Business.

"2. That such a ruling deprives (1) the public of their right to represent their grievances to the Corporation, (2) the Chairman of a Special Committee of his right to present its report before the Corporation, and (3) the Corporation of their inherent right to consider the same."

Mr. R. K. Vaidya raised a point of order that the proposition was not in order.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebchedin asked the President to vacate the Chair as the subject matter under discussion referred to him (President).

Sir V. A. Dabholkar pointed out that when a similar vote of censure was brought against Mr. V. J. Patel, when he was President of the Corporation, he refused to vacate the chair under the Municipal Act.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee supported the last speaker and said the Swarajist President of the Corporation who refused to vacate the Chair, was occupying the highest chair now in India and he hoped that the precedent laid down by him would be followed by his successors and also by his Nationalist followers. (Laughter.)

WON'T BE COWED DOWN.

The President said that was not the question of decorum or a policy but one of law and in giving his ruling he interpreted the law as it was. If Councillors had their rights, so had the Commissioner and the President their rights which they had to maintain. It was the duty of the President to maintain the rights of the Councillors, the Commissioner and the President and he would not be cowed down by intimidation. He as President had interpreted the law and it was up to the Councillors who did not agree with the ruling of the President, to go to the High Court or take counsel's opinion, but he urged them not to turn the Corporation Hall into Chowpatty. He considered the Corporation as a paramount body and would not allow himself to be bullied and he hoped no President would be cowardly enough to be bullied. He assured the House that he was prepared to face the music and would return as badly as he would receive.

He then ruled that the resolution of Mr. Mohanlal Desai was in order.

REFER TO COUNSEL.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then moved an amendment that the matter be referred for counsel's opinion (Advocate-General and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai).

Mr. H. A. Lalji said that the question was for the Legislature to make an amendment in the Municipal Act.

Mr. H. P. Mody agreed with Mr. Nariman and said if they threw off the resolution and the amendment, the ruling of the President, whether right or wrong, would remain. He therefore suggested that the amendment of Mr. Nariman should be agreed to.

MR. TAIRSEE'S SURPRISE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee was surprised that Mr. Mohanlal Desai had brought a resolution of that kind against the ruling of the President. He gave the history of the filling up of the Bhuleshwar Tank and said it was strange that at this late hour the public feeling was aroused for which he held certain Councillors responsible. He advised the Councillors that if they wished to maintain their dignity they should obey to the greater dignity of the President.

MR. DESAI DISOWNED.

Dr. J. N. Choksy disowned Mr. Mohanlal Desai who was his Nationalist colleague and said it was surprising that though he called himself a Nationalist Mr. Desai supported the resolution of "untouchability" in the Municipal schools. It was a question of discipline and advised the House to obey the ruling of the President and not to make any unnecessary fuss or raise artificial agitation.

The President personally explaining the matter said that it was possible that the President like counsel might err, but assured the House that he would entirely abide by the democratic procedure adopted by the House.

THE RULING.

The question of filling up of the Bhuleshwar Tank was as old as twenty years when Mr. Mohanlal Desai was not even a Corporator. In February, 1928, the Health Committee decided that the tank should be filled up without any delay. The Corporation subsequently decided according to the recommendations made by the Public Health Committee and also passed a mandate peremptorily to fill up the tank. Because a few meetings were recently held the Public Health Committee decided against their own resolution not to fill up the tank. The Public Health Committee had no right to change the decision of the Corporation or to ask the Corporation to change their decision. He did not think it was consistent with the dignity of a paramount body like the Municipal Corporation. He therefore gave his ruling on this question from the viewpoint of a very high plane. Then when twice priority was asked by the Commissioner to discuss this matter it was not given and it was not fair to him also that the question should be discussed in his absence. The Commissioner had under the Municipal Act the right to fill up the tank, the Corporation issued a mandate to fill it up, and he asked if it was right to undo their own decision owing to some outside agitation? He gave his ruling according to his lights and to the best of his ability and asked the House to consider that it was by their votes that he was elected President. They may be glad for it or sorry for it, but he was going to be there in the Chair till the end of his term. He therefore hoped that they would bear and forbear each other.

The amendment of Mr. Nariman was put to vote and was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

"NO ECONOMIC JUSTIFICATION"

RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRADE

BRITISH CHAMBERS' FULMINATION

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Executive Council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce unanimously passed a resolution, regreting the introduction in the Indian Legislative Assembly of a measure seeking power to reserve coasting trade. The Council opines that there is no economic justification for the proposal. Apart from the fact that British shipping enterprise has done much for the development of India any measure which restricts facilities at ports and freedom for maritime transport will react to the detriment of all trade to and from the country concerned.

DISABILITY TO BRITISH TRADERS.

The Council believes that in the present stage of development of India great harm will result from any measure tending to place British traders in India under any disability and that the introduction of an act of discrimination against British interests in the coasting trade would create a precedent, the consequences of which might prove far-reaching to the detriment of British interests generally in India.

The Council, therefore, expresses the opinion that it is essential in the interests of the trade and commerce not only of India, but also of Great Britain and the Empire as a whole, that it should be made unconstitutional under the Government of India Act for any discrimination to be permitted against British nationals in India.

It was decided to communicate the resolution to Viscount Peel and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister.—Reuter.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

PROPOSED SESSIONAL STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE

LONDON, Dec. 5.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Glwyd, Lord Peel said that Government intended to set down a motion with regard to the appointment of a Sessional Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs.—Reuter.

INDIANISATION OF FACTORIES AND BOILER DEPARTMENTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since my letter appeared in your paper on the 15th of last month, wiser counsels seem to have prevailed and a fresh advertisement for a vacancy of an Inspector of Boilers for Bengal is now appearing in Bombay papers after having deleted the *British* qualifications required.

The qualifications of the applicants *now* required are: Either first class engineering qualification with practical training or a Board of Trade or Colonial first class certificate of competency. It is not explicitly stated that Indians only need apply, though Government of India have promised to Indianise the departments of boiler and factory inspection.

No body would object to first class engineering qualifications with practical training, but I should like to know how many Indian mechanical engineers have obtained Board of Trade or Colonial first class certificate of marine engineering? Why has the first class Indian Boiler Act certificate not been specified?

The advertisement seems to have again been couched in a manner by which qualified Indian mechanical engineers holding Indian Boiler Act Certificates are debarred from applying. These civilians are really clever indeed.—Yours, etc.,

"UNEMPLOYED."

December 4.

PRESIDENT OF AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC

SCHOOL MASTER ELECTED TO OFFICE

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Vienna.—M. Wilhelm Miklass, a school-master, has been elected President of the Republic. M. Hainisch's term of office expires on Saturday. M. Hainisch has been President for two terms of four years and is unable according to the constitution to fill a third term.—Reuter.

"MORALLY AND LEGALLY UNJUSTIFIABLE"

BARDOLI SARDAR ON LAND TAX

PRESENT METHOD OF LEVYING TAX CONDEMNED

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 6.

An address was presented this morning to Mr. Valabhbhai Patel by the Ahmedabad District Local Board. Mr. Patel exhorted the members of the local board as representatives of the agriculturists, and agriculturists themselves, to tell the Government to levy land tax justly and legally. Mr. Patel said that the present method of levying the land-tax was morally and legally unjustifiable. The present law required land tax to be levied on the profits of agriculture, but he gave his experience that agriculturists could say that agriculture was a losing proposition.

He challenged the graduates of the Agricultural College to make agriculture profitable on five or ten acres of land. Besides agriculture, the agriculturists were living on subsidiary industries like cattle breeding which the Government had no right to tax. Other subsidiary rural industries like those of grinding corn and plying carts were being crushed by the introduction of motors and other machinery. He could make them weep if he disclosed the real condition in the villages and yet the Government officers increased the land revenue by 30 per cent. He would go, concluded Mr. Patel, wherever the Government unjustly increased land revenue.—A.P.

BUTLER COMMITTEE

REPORT TO BE OUT BY MARCH

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Sid. H. Butler and his colleagues are busily digesting data and are drafting rel port which is likely to be presented before the end of March.—Reuter.

TO UNITE THE MUSLIMS

AGA KHAN AND DELHI CONFERENCE

DELHI, Dec. 5.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the All-Muslim Parties' Conference wires:—

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Moulana Hasrat Mohani, Nawab Mohamad Ismailkhan and Syed Zakirali arrived in Delhi yesterday and after consultation with the organizers of the Conference attended a meeting of the Reception Committee. Several Committees have been formed to make all arrangements complete. Considering the large number of intending participators an extensive pandal for the Conference is being arranged. The 31st December and 1st January appear to be most suitable dates since those intending to attend the gathering at Calcutta will have the chance to attend the Delhi Muslim Conference as well. Accommodation in Indian and English hotels, also in private houses, is being arranged for the comfort of guests.

Intending participators should inform the Committee of the date of their arrival by 20th December. It is also proposed that a private meeting consisting of prominent Muslim leaders from all provinces be held at Delhi soon after Maulana Mahomed Ali's return. Hakim Mohd Jamilkhan Sahib, Chairman, Reception Committee, is issuing invitations. It is a matter of much satisfaction that Sir Aga Khan in his latest cablegram expresses his desire to bring together Muslims of different views.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING

JURY'S VERDICT ON WORLI TRAGEDY

The Coroner concluded inquest on Thursday touching the death of Shirinbai Mirza (16) who died as a result of injuries in a motor accident at Worli on the 25th November last. The evidence showed that the deceased went to see the trial test of run of the motor cars organised by the Western India Automobile Association on the morning of the 25th November. Suddenly she was knocked down by a motor car driven by Mr. Dowley and dragged a few paces. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died subsequently, death being due to the fracture of the base of the skull.

Sergeant Reedly, who was on duty at the spot, giving evidence said that he had examined the motor car after the accident and found the brakes slightly defective. The car was running at the rate of 30 miles an hour. The jury returned a verdict of death caused by rash and negligent driving against Mr. Dowley.

While a motor lorry No. Y-8663 driven by Mr. Manecksa Pochkhanawala was going along Chinchpokli on Wednesday afternoon with some workmen in the lorry suddenly one labourer named Girja Ina who was standing on the rear lost his balance and he fell down. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and removed to the hospital where he died subsequently.

INDIAN PRINCES WHO ARE ABSOLUTE MONARCHS

Lord Olivier's Outspokenness

URGES ENQUIRY INTO REFORM OF STATES

Motion Withdrawn as Being Premature

LONDON, Dec. 5.

In the House of Lords, Lord Olivier submitted a motion cabled on November 23. He urged among other things some means of getting public consideration to the reasonable proposals for constitutional reform of the Indian States if the States were to be brought into any kind of federation with the rest of India.

Lord Hardinge described the motion as premature, as the Simon Commission and the Butler Committee's Reports were not yet available. He paid tribute to the loyalty of Princes. It was undeniable that the forms of Government in British India were States, advanced more in the Native States, but the States, on the whole, were well governed. Some States, like Mysore, were exemplary Naturally questions always arose and should be settled by a Conference or some other tribunal; but it was impossible to conceive of a step more backward and more resented by the Princes than any scheme whereby they would be placed in subserviency to, or at the mercy of, the Legislative Assembly.

NO REFLECTION ON PRINCES.

Lord Reading confessed that he was perplexed with regard to the object of raising the question at present. He imagined that Lord Oliver did not intend reflecting in anyway upon the Princes as a body. (Lord Oliver assented.)

Lord Reading, continuing said that during the whole of his experience of India no more loyal body could be found than the Ruling Princes. He emphatically declared that he had never found the Princes as a body slow to recognise the necessity of making any concession if it was designed to protect and strengthen India, or in anyway to help Indian interests. He hoped that nothing would be said during this debate to justify the opinion that Government or Liberals desired a change in the system and policy under which the Ruling Princes rule.

Lord Lamington drew attention to the situation of the two Feudatory States which came directly under the Government of Bombay which had no status to appear before the Simon Commission or the Butler Committee. He wanted to know whether their position was being considered by the Government of India.

SPECULATIVE AND HYPOTHETICAL.

Lord Peel, replying, said that it was not desirable to discuss the questions raised by Lord Olivier until the Butler Committee's Report was received. Lord Olivier's reference to the future amendments to the Constitution of British India were at present equally speculative and hypothetical. After reference to the rights and duties of the Paramount Power set forth in the famous letter to the Nizam of Hyderabad, Lord Peel said that the introduction of changes in the methods of government in the States were primarily questions of internal administration which, generally speaking, could not be regarded as coming very directly within the purview of the Paramount Power. Lord Peel dwelt on the progressive spirit displayed by many leading Princes in raising the standard of efficiency of their administration, and joined in the tribute of loyalty and devotion to the Indian Princes. Referring to Lord Lamington's question he said he was not aware that the Government of India had received recommendations from the Feudatory Nobles. He explained the arrangements made in 1921 by the Government of India with regard to the position guaranteed to the Thakurs in Gwalior State, but the British pledges originally given must remain inviolable. If any Feudatory was apprehensive, how changes in British India might react upon his own position, he would doubtless be able to express his feelings through his Ruler. If a Feudatory's grievance was against the Ruler, he was equally entitled with other State subjects to seek redress from the Government of India. He would certainly consider how the Feudatory Chiefs might make representation.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Lord Olivier, withdrawing his motion, agreed on the great value of services and great loyalty of Princes. In Lord Peel's place he would probably have similarly replied that the question he had raised was premature. He gave credit for the admirable rule of some Princes, but others were absolute monarchies and he was of opinion that absolute monarchy was not a good institution.—Reuter.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF CHAMBER OF PRINCES

MEETING FIXED FOR FEB. 4

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Now that the Princes' case has concluded, a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes has been arranged for February 4th when the remaining Princes have arrived home. The meeting will be preliminary to the session at Delhi.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE IN INDIA

HOPES OF CONSIDERABLE REVIVAL!

TRADE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

LONDON, Dec 6.

The report of Mr. T. M. Ainscough on British Trade in India for 1927/28 refers to the hopes of of a considerable revival of the British Trade in India, but emphasises the need for improved marketing systems and adequate representation.

Dealing with the revision of the rules for the purchase of articles for public service by which a great part of the business now undertaken by the India Stores Department in London will be transferred to the Delhi-Simla Department in India.

Mr. Ainscough predicts that unless a contractor is actively represented in India by the branch office or an experienced agency which maintains close touch with the purchasing departments and is competent to submit complete tenders and is authorised to receive payments for stores supplied, he will have very little chance of obtaining the Government of India stores contracts In view of the declared policy of the Government of India it is suggested that manufacturers might find it of advantage to register a limited liability company in India with rupee capital and a proportion of Indian directors.—Reuter.

DR. BESANT TURNS A SOCIALIST

HER PROGRAMME FOR MUNICIPALITIES

NO WESTMINSTER CONSTITUTION WANTED

CAWNPORE, Dec. 5.

Mrs. Annie Besant arrived here this morning from Lucknow and was received at the station by prominent citizens. She proceeded to the S. D. College where, addressing the students, and advised the young generation to study the past and to build a brighter future for India based on their splendid culture.

REPLY TO ADDRESS.

Replying to the address presented by the Municipality she said that Municipalities were the real nurseries of freedom She advocated the adoption of socialistic programme for Municipalities beginning with the municipal control of such necessaries of life as light, water and transport.

REPLY TO SELBORNE RECALLED.

In the evening she addressed a crowded public meeting in the Dayanand Anglo-vedic College Hall on the Nehru Report. She recalled her answer to Selborne's question at the time the Government of India Bill was under consideration 10 years ago that India would never accept a constitution made at Westminster.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

Referring to the successive stages of the Nehru Report, she said that even in the present form it was not final. Amendments were still possible. The report was receiving warm support throughout the country. She laid very great stress on the declaration of rights which afforded ample protection particularly to minorities She hoped that advocates of Independence would not go to the limit of splitting the Congress.—A. P.

U. P. MUSLIM AND SIMON COMMISSION

DEMAND SEPARATE ELECTORATE

A KHAN BAHADUR AIRS HIS VIEW ABOUT LEAGUE OF NATIONS!

LUCKNOW, Dec. 6.

A Moslem deputation of 14 members led by Khan Bahadur Masudulhasan, M.L.C., and representing the local Council, the Aligarh University, the Moslem Landlords and the U. P. Moslem League waited on the Simon Joint Conference this morning. It consisted of the following members:—Mr. Zahur Ahmed, M.L.C., Mr. Shaikh Abdullah, M.L.C., Khan Bahadur Fasihuddin, M.L.C., the Raja of Jehangirabad, Nawab Jamshed Alikhan, M.L.C., Munshi Ihtishamali, the President of the U. P. Moslem League, Saiyid Habibullah, M.L.C., Khan Bahadur Fazlurrahman, M.L.C., Khan Bahadur Shah Badre Alam, M.L.C., Mr. Abdulbari, M.L.C., Nawab Sajjad Alikhan, M.L.C., Khan Bahadur Saiyid Jafar Husain, M.L.C., and Khan Bahadur Ubaidurrahman, M.L.C.

The memorandum which the deputation submitted recalling the past history of the province urged that the United Provinces has been the real home of the Moslem rulers of India. Oudh, firstly a province of the Moslem Emperors of India, was later ruled by the Moslem Kings. The Moslems were thus the rulers and the Hindus ruled. But because the Moslems kept silently aloof from all those institutions, educational and political, that the British rule brought in its wake they find themselves backward educationally and economically. Would the Moslems, therefore, be far wrong in doubting the 'bona fides' of the British Government towards them if the joint electorates were substituted for separate electorates. There was thus no alternative for Moslems in the present state of the country except to insist on separate electorates and separate representation of the Moslems, much indeed as is their desire that it was possible to do away with it. The present proportion of the Moslems should be maintained in the Provincial Legislature in order to make their representation adequate and effective.

With regard to the representation of local social and economic interests in the Provincial Legislature it is opined that there are no sharply defined local and social interests in existence in these provinces that need special representation. The representation of Labour in the Legislature be effected the memorandum pleads for better relationship between the representatives and constituents growth of parties and growth of informed public opinion.

THEIR IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM.

The fundamental safeguards inserted in the Parliamentary Statute which no local body or Legislature in India be allowed to interfere with should also include (1) separate electorates in local bodies, (2) representation in administration of these bodies in accordance with the proportion of representation in local bodies, (3) protection of the Urdu language and instruction of Moslem children in Urdu, provided they form certain proportion of the population, (4) the exercise of religious rights provided the laws of the State are not affected thereby, (5) grants-in-aid to Moslem institution in proportion to their representation in each body.

With regard to constitutional changes the memorandum recommends provincial autonomy except Law and Order and Land Revenue which should not be transferred. No need is felt for the creation for a second chamber in the Province. The constitutional demands of the U. P. Moslems run practically on the same lines as put forward by the All-India Moslem Delegation in Lahore and the All-India Moslem Federation in Poona.

"NOT ASKING FOR LOAVES AND FISHES."

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fasihuddin, a retired Collector, said that his reasons for asking for the same proportion of representation for Muslims in the Public Services were the same as their reasons for representation in local bodies and Legislature. They did not ask for this merely because of Loaves and Fishes of office, but because the policy laid down was carried out by the Services and the Muslims feared that if they did not have fair proportion of their community there injustice would be done to them.

A question was raised by Dr. Ahmed and then taken up by Sir Harisingh Gour whether on the Continent of Europe there existed any system whereby a statutory provision had been made for the representation of certain classes in the Public Services Mr. Masudulhassan gave the instance of Yugo-Slavia and one or two other small States in Central Europe, but the question was left over for discussion later.

WHY LEAGUE OF NATIONS FAILS!

Lord Burnham drew the attention of the witness to the fact that the safeguards provided for the Jewish minority in Roumania had not been effective, Khan Bahadur Masudulhasan said that the League of Nations, who was entrusted with the execution of these safeguards, had used only persuasion and advice for doing this, but the Government of India can exercise physical force for seeing that the law laid down is enforced.

Sir John Simon: "I quite understand your point, but there is practical difficulty. But what would be the actual clause in the Act of Parliament what would be the language of that clause so that it can be enforced in detail?"—"It should be left to the Government of India and local Governments to translate that clause into action."

Sir John Simon: "All democratic constitutions generally begin with words 'all men are equal', but does that secure equal treatment for all men?"—"Once these rights are recognised the Muslims will exert themselves to protect their interests."

A SUN-DRIED KHAN BAHADUR.

Dr. Shafat Ahmed: "What would be the policy of Mahomedans if their demands are not granted?"—"We shall ask His Majesty's Government to take away even existing Reforms."

Sir John referred the witness to the memorandum where they stated that if their demands were not granted them their community would determinedly oppose all re-arrangements of the existing Constitution?

Witness: "We will not only do that, but we will ask for the present Reforms even to be stamped out."

Asked by Dr. Desanges as to why witness was not in favour of the Government of India by Indians he stated that at present Nationalism meant nothing more than Hindu Communalism.—A. P.

ZAMINDARS' DEMANDS.

Next came the turn of Agra Province Zamindars' Association (Allahabad) which consisted of Major Ranjit Singh, retired I.M.S. (spokesman), Khan Bahadur Ubaidur Rahman, Leader of the Deputation, Raja Kalicharan of Bareilly, Khan Bahadur Fazihuddin and Mir Ali Sajjad Ahmed. On Sir John Simon's invitation Major Ranjit Singh outlined their demands. He submitted justice had not been done to the claims of the great Zamindar community of Agra. They had never been given adequate and proper representation on various legislatures. Replying to Sir John Simon's pointed question as to what actually their demands were the Deputation urged for the allotment of eight seats to Agra Zamindars' Association for the Provincial Council, four seats to the Assembly and two to the Council of State.

Mr. Desanges:—Would you insist on asking for special representation because you possess a portion of God's earth to the exclusion of those men who had to work for their living?

No reply was given to this question.

The Muzaffarnagar Zamindars' Association followed the Allahabad Zamindars' Association to give oral evidence. In the course of their short memorandum, the Association urged the status of India should be that of a self-governing Dominion. Steps should be taken to give effect to such a status in relations of India with the British and other self-governing Dominions within the Empire, full responsible government should be established in the provinces and the constitution of India should be on the basis of a federation of autonomous States.

"SHOPKEEPERS" ON WAR PATH

MOVE TO OUTWIT PATEL

"TIMES OF INDIA" CORRESPONDENT TO ENTER ASSEMBLY AS MEMBER

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 6.

"The Pioneer" understands:—"As a reply to Mr. Patel's action in September for forbidding the "Times of India" special correspondent from the press gallery of the Legislative Assembly, the story goes that an attempt is being made to provide this correspondent with a seat in the Assembly. His candidature is said to be supported by Mr. L. Graham of the Legislative Department and also by prominent members of the European community in Bombay. It is alleged that Sir John Simon has suggested that Mr. H. G. Cocke, who represents the Bombay European Association should resign his seat just before the Delhi Session and that a confidential circular signed by Mr. Gaham, Mr. Sheppard, Editor of the "Times of India," Col. Crawford Sir James Simpson and Mr. H. G. Cocke has been sent round to all members of the Association, appealing to them to stand by the correspondent, who is said to have sacrificed his future by supporting the Government. The intention is to keep this move secret and in the event of it being successful to embarrass Mr. Patel, the President of the Assembly from the floor of the House."—Free Press.

AFGHAN'S KING AGAINST STERN MEASURES

WILLING TO NEGOTIATE WITH REBELS TO COME TO PEACE

PESHAWAR, Dec. 5.

The considerable damage done to buildings on the outskirts of Jalalabad on November 30 when detachments of the Afghan regulars were driven into the town is explained by the fact that the Afghan regular troops which have been reinforced recently had no orders to act until the morning of December 1. They had no difficulty then in dispersing the Shinwaris. It appears that the King is still willing to negotiate with rebels and hopes to persuade them to come to peace before taking stern measures.—A.

EUROPEANS WIN BY SIX WICKETS

(Continued from page 7.)

sult of byes. At the other end Behrend was put in charge of the attack and Dilawar Hussein reached his own fifty by snicking him to the boundary. With a single to mid-on. Fyzee gave Dilawar Hussein a chance to face Parker, the second century appearing at the same time after three hours and fifteen minutes of batting. The Mahomedan wicket-keeper then drove Parker for a brace and Fyzee put Behrend into the gully for a single, thus stealing the next over.

MAHOMEDANS ALL OUT.

After Parker had sent down a maiden over to Fyzee, the other batsman obtained four with a lucky snick, and then increased his own account to 60 by cutting Behrend for another four. A similar stroke brought him a single, and crossing over to face Parker he drove him to the covers for two, Allen saving a certain boundary. The next ball, however, proved fatal for in stepping to drive he snicked the ball into the wicket-keeper's hands. (214—9—63). Dilawar had played a plucky and fearless innings at a time when runs were badly needed. Coming in to bat on Wednesday when the score was 118 he played sound cricket for over an hour and a half, and was instrumental in raising the score to 214. His partnership with Iftiqar Hussein had realised 76 runs.

Hakim began his account with a single and after three more runs had been scored he was tempted out by Parker and Teddar whipped his bails off. The Mahomedan innings thus closed for 222 runs, leaving the Europeans to make 132 for victory.

EUROPEANS OPEN 2ND INNINGS

WICKETS FALL QUICKLY.

At a quarter past eleven, Higgins and Harrison came out to open the European second innings, the former facing Sheikh who was entrusted with the attack from the maidan end. A nice square cut sent the ball to the off-boundary, but Higgins had an uncomfortable time for the rest of the over. The fifth ball produced a lucky single, Higgins crossing over to face Wazir Ali who came on at the Gymkhana end. The bowler was getting plenty of sting into his deliveries and Higgins managed to get him away to leg for a single. At the other end the Worcestershire player glanced Sheikh to the leg boundary, hoisting the first decade but soon after in the same bowler he snicked the last ball into slips where he was safely held by Abdus Salam. (10—1—10).

Stephenson replaced him at the wicket. Wazir Ali's next over produced a leg-bye. A no-ball from Sheikh was put into the gully for a single by Harrison, and then Stephenson glanced the same bowler prettily for three runs, Shakoor sprinting hard to save the boundary.

HARRISON'S SPORTING ACT.

The bowling was steady and runs came slowly in occasional singles. After each batsman had scored one apiece Harrison stepped out to Sheikh and lifted him for a long six. Stephenson put Wazir Ali away for a single and then Harrison smacked him to the off boundary with an excellent stroke. A misunderstanding, however, resulted in the tall batsman's dismissal. Stephenson called for a run, Harrison refused, but when he saw that his partner had arrived at his crease, he sportingly sacrificed his own wicket in an effort to reach the other side. (28—2—12). A good wicket had needlessly been thrown away.

OUT FIRST BALL.

Tew succeeded but off his first ball he was held in slips by Iftiqar Hussein—a good catch. (28—3—0). Three wickets had fallen within half-an-hour, and the hopes of the Mahomedans soared high. Reed was the next batsman to occupy the vacant crease and a few singles were scored in Sheikh's next over. Stephenson, however, had narrow escape when he lifted the ball into the slips dangerously near Iftiqar Hussein who went down full length in attempting to hold the ball. Reed then obtained four when he hooked Wazir Ali over Mahomed Hussein Khan's head. With a well timed off-drive Stephenson sent Sheikh to the cover boundary and another run was conceded by Sheikh who sent down a no-ball, 40 appearing on the board.

THE HALF-CENTURY.

At this stage Abdus Salam rang on a double change in bowling, Iftiqar Hussein coming on at the Gymkhana end, in place of Wazir Ali, while Hakim relieved Sheikh. Two maiden overs were followed by a fine two, by Stephenson, off Iftiqar's bowling, Sheikh stopping the ball within a yard of the line. Five byes in the same over caused the half century to be hoisted after fifty-five minutes of play. Reed drove Iftiqar to mid off where the ball rolled gently over the boundary line for want of a fielder. Wazir Ali came on again at the south end and Reed obtained four runs off his first ball a bumper.

A STUBBORN PARTNERSHIP.

Another bumper was treated in a similar manner by Reed. The next ball, however, almost resulted in his dismissal. It was skied into the slips off the shoulder of his bat, but Hakim misjudged the catch and ran too far forward, the ball falling just behind him. Rasool now relieved Hakim and sent down a maiden over to Reed. At the other end Wazir Ali was bumping a lot and it was almost impossible to score off him.

In attempting to pull him to leg Stephenson, was hit badly in the face and collapsed, there being a short interval while he was being attended. He resumed shortly after amidst applause and quiet batting raised the score to 70.

RASOOL'S STEADY BOWLING.

Abdus Salam came on to bowl from the pavilion end and Stephenson broke the monotony by driving him straight for four and one. Rasool made an appeal for l.b.w. which was disallowed. The bowler had been doing very well, and of the six overs he had bowled five were maidens while he had conceded only one run. The lunch interval arrived when the score was 79 Stephenson and Reed being 21 and 26 respectively.

AFTER LUNCH

Abdus Salam began bowling from the pavilion end when Stephenson and Reed resumed the Europeans innings. Stephenson played out a maiden over and Reed scored a single off Sheikh who took on from the Esplanade end thus hoisting 80 on the board. With a drive for one to mid off Stephenson crossed over to face Abdus Salam off whom he took a single. Following on a few singles Reed drove Sheikh to the long boundary for four and then caused 90 to appear when he glanced the same bowler for a like number in his next over. The batsmen were exercising great caution and runs came in very slowly. Rasool made an unsuccessful appeal for l.b.w. against Reed and Hakim earned applause with a fine bit of fielding in the slips.

Stephenson relieved the monotony with a fine straight drive to the pavilion for four and a smartly run single caused the first century to appear after two hours and twenty minutes of batting. This livened up the pace somewhat and runs came in steadily off Stephenson's bat. At 105 Hakim relived Abdus Salam and conceded one run to Stephenson.

CHANGES IN BOWLING.

Iftiqar Hussein took charge of the leather and each batsman glanced him prettily for a single each. 110 was hoisted when Reed pulled Hakim round to the leg boundary. A few singles followed and then Reed glanced Iftiqar Hussein neatly to leg for four.

Wazir Ali came on to bowl at the pavilion end and Stephenson hoisted 120 by punching a bumper to the square leg boundary. In the same over, however, he skied the ball into the slips and was safely held by Stephenson (123—4—42). The retiring batsman had played a plucky innings lasting for two hours and a half despite the nasty injury he received in his face. His partnership with Reed had realised 95 runs and he was unfortunate not to have the honour of partaking in the wining partnership. Behrend began his account with a single and then Reed reached his fifty with a glance to leg for a single. Behrend decreased the margin with another glance for three and now only four runs were required for victory. Reed obtained these with a fine straight drive off Iftiqar Hussein for four and the Europeans thus won by six wickets, the match ending at a quarter past three.

MAHOMEDANS: 1st INNINGS.

I. A. Shakoor (run out) b Behrend	0
A. A. Fyzee b. Behrend	0
M. E. Sheikh c. Stephenson b. Parker	7
Lt. Vazir Ali c. Reed b. Behrend	0
Lt. Mahomed Hussein Khan b. Behrend	10
T. T. Barodawalla c. and b. P. T. Harrison	60
Abdus Salaam (Capt). c. Cullen b. Parker	3
Dilawar Hussein l.b.w. b. Behrend	0
Iftekar Hussein c. Travers b. Harrison	11
S. G. Rasool c. Tew b. Parker	20
Hakim (not out)	12
Extras	10
Total	133

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
*Parker	21	5	55	3
Behrend	15	2	56	4
†Harrison	5	2	12	2

* 1 wide.
† 2 no balls.

MAHOMEDANS. (2nd Innings).

M. E. Sheikh, c. Allen, b. Stephenson	0
I. A. Shakoor, l.b.w. Stephenson	5
S. G. Rasool, st. Teddar, b. Stephenson	24
Wazir Ali, b. Harrison	34
T. T. Barodawalla, c. Cullen, b. Parker	25
Mahomed Hussein Khan, (run out)	11
Abdus Salam, c. Stephenson, b. Harrison	2
Iftiqar Hussein, c. Cullen, b. Parker	31
Dilawar Hussein, c. Teddar, b. Parker	63
A. A. Fyzee, (not out)	8
A. A. Hakim, st. Teddar, b. Parker	2
Extras	17
Total	222

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
F. C. Behrend	16	—	69	nil.
T. Parker	21	3	54	5
I. W. A. Stephenson	9	2	24	2
P. T. Harrison	15	4	37	2
F. G. Travers	4	—	13	nil.
J. B. Higgins	2	—	8	nil.

EUROPEANS: 1ST INNINGS.

J. B. Higgins, c. and b. Abdus Salaam	15
T. Parker c. Dilawar Hussain b. Sheikh	25
I. W. A. Stephenson c. Vazir Ali b. Sheikh	17
C. N. Reed c. Dilawar b. Hakim	35
W. J. Cullen l.b.w. b. Iftakar Hussein	24
P. T. Harrison c. Hakim b. Iftakar	6
F. C. Behrend (not out)	33
F. G. Travers c. Iftakar b. Sheikh	1
J. E. Tew b. Iftakar Hussein	7
E. J. Allen c. Iftakar b. Rasool	34
H. J. Tedda c. Sheikh b. Hakim	1
Extras	21
Total	224

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. G. Rascol	16	6	30	1
Vazir Ali	8	1	19	nil
Abdus Salaam	23	8	56	1
†M. E. Sheikh	22	11	31	3
Hakim	13.2	3	29	2
Iftakar	17	3	34	3
¶S. G. Rasool	16	6	30	1

† 6 no balls.

EUROPEANS. (2nd Innings).

J. B. Higgins, c. Abdus Salam, b. Sheikh	10
P. T. Harrison, (run out)	12
R. W. Stephenson, c. Hakim, b. Wazir Ali	42
J. E. Tew, c. Iftiqar Hussein, b. Sheikh	0
C. N. Reed, (not out)	54
F. B. Behrend, (not out)	4
Extras	10
Total (for 4 wickets)	132

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
M. E. Sheikh	10	2	31	2
Wazir Ali	12	4	37	1
Iftiqar Hussein	7.2	2	31	0
A. A. Hakim	6	3	8	0
S. G. Rasool	12	8	10	0
Abdus Salam	11	4	19	0

MODEL MUSLIM GIRLS' SCHOOL

ATIYA BEGUM'S WORK APPRECIATED

The Salehate Ameera (Model Muslim Girls' School) inaugurated by Atiya Begum complected its first half year on Thursday. Distinguished ladies witnessed the prize distribution ceremony which took place in the School premises at Balaram Street, Bombay, the same afternoon. Judging from the praises bestowed by Mrs. Blackwell, who presided over the function, the school had achieved very rapid progress in so short a career. Earlier in the day, Mrs. Twells, the Government Inspectress of Schools, inspected the school children and highly commended the work done as also the various useful subjects taught in the school. Prominent among those present were Her Highness the Rani Sahiba of Sangli, Mrs. Sardar Ali Khan and Mrs. Twells.

ATIYA BEGUM'S SPEECH.

At the outset Atiya Begum in a short speech gave a history of the "Salehate Ameera". She said womens' education, especially among Muslims, was a problem which affected not only the welfare of the city but of the whole nation. Many of India's intricate problems, economic, political as well as social would be solved if the right kind of education was made available to the women. It was not complete European education nor Eastern education that was wanted to remedy India's ills but a sort of cosmopolitan education. The speaker regretted that the present day educational institutions were not adequate to meet the demands of Muslim women. It was with this view that she started the "Salehate Ameera" and introduced many industrial subjects such as embroidery, goldsmiths work carpentry, etc. as also the study of India's ancient culture. The speaker believed that industrial subjects aught to be imparted to women so that they could adopt it as a vocation in life, at least in times of difficulties. She then expressed her desire that both the Government as well as the Corporation would help her in her enterprise.

Little girls of the school then gave creditable exhibition of recitation (Persian, Urdu, Arabic and English) and handicrafts work, which was very much appreciated by the guests.

MRS BLACKWELL DISTRIBUTES PRIZES.

Mrs. Blackwell in distributing the prizes congratulated Atiya Begum for the achievement of wonderful progress in the school. She agreed with her that a woman ought to be imparted industrial education so that it would be useful to her in times of need. She hoped other schools in the city would follow the example set by "Salehate Ameer" in the matter of womens' education.

With a vote of thanks the function terminated.

BHANDARIS THANK SIR LESLIE WILSON.

A public meeting of the Bhandari community was held on Tuesday in the Kitt-Bhandari Hall, Bombay with Mr. A. N. Surve in the chair, for the purpose of expressing gratitude to H. E. the Governor for the kindly interest he had taken in befriending its cause with reference to the non-admission into the Royal Indian Marine of the said and other Hindu castes possessing naval traditions.

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THE TRADE DISPUTES BILL

Indian Seamen's Memorandum

We publish below the memorandum submitted by the General Secretary of the Indian Seamen's Union on the Trade Disputes Bill:—

"My Union approves of the principle of the Bill as regards the establishment of Courts of Enquiry and Boards of Conciliation to deal with trade disputes with the object of their settlement. The creation of such a machinery by legislation was long overdue to prevent longdrawn out strikes due to the unfair attitude several times adopted by employers to the detriment of industrial progress and the welfare of the workers. In this connection, my Union desires to point out the necessity of an obligation on the Government to refer the dispute or matters connected with the dispute to the Court or the Board on an application by either party to the dispute. The Bill gives Government an option to do so, but my Union thinks that a positive duty should be cast on them to refer the dispute to the Court or the Board as the case may be.

THE COURT AND BOARD.

As regards the Constitution of the Court of Enquiry and that of the Board of Conciliation my Union thinks that the provisions of the Bill are not conceived with due regard to the interest of the workers It would be more conducive to their welfare if a panel of persons who would be required to constitute either the Court or the Board is sought to be created. If such a provision is made, public men who are interested in the welfare of workers and the industries will be called upon to decide or settle industrial disputes and the decisions arrived at or settlements reached will have the support of the public. The agreement that persons of standing and experience of public affairs will be unwilling to constitute a panel is obviously not a sound one. No public man actuated by a desire to serve the community should think it derogatory to his dignity to be a member of the panel, and if does think so, he is not worth his salt. The provision authorising Boards of Conciliation to adjourn proceedings for any indefinite period is not a wholesome one. Some time limit should be prescribed for coming to an agreement of the terms of settlement. Further, the provision as regards holding enquiries in private should be deleted. If it is the object of the Bill to interest the public in industrial disputes, it is absolutely necessary that the proceedings should be conducted in public as only then the public will have confidence in the fairness of the enquiry and lend their support to the findings arrived at.

My Union is of opinion that Clause 14 is not conceived in the best interest either of industry or workers. Democracy has come to stay in India and it is a natural right of any person before any enquiry to be represented by a legal practitioner and no restrictions should be created limiting this right.

A MISCHIEVOUS CLAUSE.

My Union completely disagrees with the principles underlying clauses 15 to 21. Clause 15 is clearly not intended against a sudden strike either special or general in public utility services, but any person who ceases work voluntarily for any reason is made liable to be punished either by fine or imprisonment. This provision strikes at the very root of a natural right which is recognised by justice and fairness. It should never be considered to be unlawful for a person to withdraw his labour from any employent, be he a private employer or an employer of a public utility service. The marginal note of the clause thoroughly belies the clause itself and seems to be inserted as a blind to the plain intent of the clause. Apart from the point that the employer is not made liable to a similar punishment for a wrongful dismissal of a worker, it is obvious that the clause is bound to create mischief of a very serious nature.

STIFLING TRADE UNIONISM.

The sub-clause (2) is clearly directed to stifle the Trade Union Movement as it is likely to frighten away public workers who may like to devote their time and energy in the cause of Labour. Labour in India is not so thoroughly organised as it is in some of the Western countries and as the whole economic adjustment of the country is dependent upon raising labour to a certain acceptable standard of living, it is absolutely necessary in the present stage of Labour movement for the public spirited men, whether they belong to the class of wage earners or to the leisured class to guide and help the movement in the best interests of the workers. The standard of life in India is notoriously low and unless the Trade Union Movement is ensured against the onslaughts of capitalism, it is physically impossible to attain anything like a fair distribution of wealth.

ARBITRARY POWERS.

Public utility services can be best protected by a special Act of Legislation which, while creating safeguards in the interests of the community, will concede certain special benefits to the workers themselves. Moreover, the power conferred on the Governor-General-in-Council in clause 2 sub-clause (f) is so wide that it is not justifiable at all except as an emergency power during a state of war. No Executive whether constituted of the Governor-General-in-Council or elected by a popular vote should be inserted with such wide and arbitrary powers. Clause 16 making certain strikes and lock-outs illegal is not called for under the present situation of the country. My Union considers that the power declaring a strike as illegal should be so restricted as to safeguard 'bona fide' and legitimate strikes consequent on real trade disputes. It is difficult to decide what is an object which is other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute, as strict classification in this matter is an impossibility.

HARDSHIPS ON COMMUNITY.

It is still more difficult to define "hardships upon the community". Every industrial strike, however 'bona fide' or legitimate it may be, is likely to inflict some hardship upon the community. Moreover the idea of "hardship" will be as uncertain as the proverbial foot of the chancellor and instead of the community being inflicted with any hardship, the Trade Union Movement will run a precarious course to the detriment of the welfare of the workers. In view of this, my Union thinks it unnecessary to make any observations on the succeeding provisions.

THE CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, my Union feels constrained to say that the Bill as it is drafted is conceived more in the interests of capitalism than those of Labour, while it should be the first object of a Bill of such a natures to safeguard the welfare of the workers in conformity with the best interests which should be looked upon more as national assets than mere private enterprises entitled to exploit Labour. Further, though there may be a few undesirable political agitators taking part in the Trade Union Movement it is hardly sagacious to import political prejudices in a piece of legislation intended and calculated to safeguard both Labour and Industry against unreasonable and unconscionable demands and exploitation."

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LATE LALA LAJPATRAI

SON'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF CONDOLENCE MESSAGES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you kindly let me, on behalf of my dearest mother, myself and my brothers including my nephew and the members of the Servants of the People Society, gratefully acknowledge through your columns the touching messages (too numerous to enable us to acknowledge them personally) we have received on the sudden and untimely death of our beloved father Lala Lajpat Rai Ji. To us the loss is irreparable, but we feel it so small consolation in this hour of trial that our grief is shared by so many of our compatriots.—Yours, etc.,

AMRIT RAI.

2, Court Street,
Lahore, Dec. 3.

ROCKFELLER FOUNDATION AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Government has offered the Cambridge University £50,000 towards the sum required to enable the acceptance of the grant conditionally promised by the Rockfeller Fodndation. A further £50,000 has been promised to the University from the Empire marketing fund upon recommendation of the Empire Marketing Board. The former grant will be applied solely in respect of the School of Agriculture research and the latter to the development of the Agricultural research and congnate sciences. Both sums will be conditional upon the University raising further contributions required to enable it to qualify for the Rockfeller offer.—Reuter.

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Thomas Wilkinson

KARACHI TO KABUL

(Continued from page 6.)

room for us at the Hotel Bahar, which is the only hotel for outsiders there. It is a beautiful big building constructed in German style and I must confess I did not expect any such good buildings in the whole of Afghanistan. We were given one room where we three had to accommodate ourselves. The room boasted of three cots and some carpets, but there was hardly any other furniture to be had. There was no table either for breakfast or for waiting purposes, no hangers or cupboards to hang one's clothes on, no looking glass or towel hangers. With great difficulty and after constant row with the waiter we managed to get a small table and a couple of chairs in our room. So that while the hotel building from the outside presented a most magnificent sight inside it was lacking in many respects. There were only two bathrooms in the whole of the first floor and one had to wait for hours and dodge about in a hundred ways before one could get into the bathroom. The food was exactly the same as at Hotel Vali in Kabul, and at both places I was told the Government ran the show paying something like ten thousand rupees annually to compensate for lossees. The manager in charge of the hotel was supposed to have been at the Taj Mahal Hotel Bombay, for a couple of years to take necessary training, but naturally to a race that has seen so little of the outside world and which has been seeing the light of real civilization only recently, much more training is necessary and yet I feel it would not be very long before Afghanistan will be affording as much facility and comfort to travellers as India does to-day.

NO MORE IN PURDAH.

And what about the beautiful summer seat of Kabul, Paghman as it is called? It is about 7,000 feet above the sea level. It is surrounded by hills on all sides. It is covered over with beautiful 'chinars.' There are bungalows of the aristocrats built after Russian and German style, with gardens in front of them, presenting the most charming scenery that any modern first class hill-station in India could yield. And yet all so different in design and structure! For quite a couple of miles before entering Paghman we pass through rows on either sides of 'chinar' trees which give a picturesque appearance. The weather gets cooler and cooler as the motor dashes higher up the hill. And as we enter the triumphal Arch most exquisitely decorated for the occasion of the observance of the Afghan Independence since 1919, for the time being we fancy are in a continental city. There were beautiful young girls dressed in modern European costume with up-to-date shoes, stockings, and gloves and thin coloured veils, a little below their eyes, to add to their charms. They look at us with beautiful large eyes and tender smiles to signify how happy they were to enjoy this newly-obtained freedom of going without the "burka" or the veil. And yet there are many women covering their faces completely with small pieces of black veil, though dressed in up-to-date English style. These are the ones who love moving without veils yet, having so long been accustomed to it that they seemed to be afraid of being without it. There were strapping young lads, rosy-cheeked and fair-skinned with grey eyes that sparkled with the delight of the coming holidays they were about to enjoy, all in English dresses made, of course, by Kabul tailors with Kabul-made cloth of rather coarse type. They all wore felt hats, made in Kabul, and with gloves in their hands and sticks to add to their smartness they looked indeed like Europeans.

A CHARMING SIGHT.

The king had forbidden any one with turbans entering the main centres of attractions at Paghman, hence one met with but few in real Afghan dress.

Then there were the members of the newly constituted Parliament, called "Loi Jirga," with black frock coats and trousers, black felt hats and nailed boots, looking like Russian priests. Hand in hand like little children they walked three or four in a row, looking amazed at the electric lights and the decoration all round them on arches, trees, buildings, gardens and so forth. There were Italians, Germans, Russians, Frenchmen and Englishmen, not to mention other nationals such as Turks, Indians, Persians, and various hill-tribesmen: All this great mass of mixed humanity collected under beautiful surroundings, attractively decorated with flags, buntings and electric lights.

The exquisite fountains at play, the band sending forth Indian tunes—as Afghans have no music of their own—the beautiful flower beds and lawns, the singing of various musicians at various places, the leisurely saunterings of the young and old in their gala dresses, all helped to transform Paghman into a Fairy Land, and we could hardly believe our eyes or our senses when we saw Afghanistan so beautifully arrayed after the awful news we used to hear about it from our childhood. There were daily programmes of amusements, and entertainments such as cinemas, feats of physical culture, tennis and cricket matches, firing competitions, fire works, Art and Industries Exhibitions, musical performances, circus and innumerable other entertainments to keep one busy all throughout the eight days of the observance of Independence.

WANTED A 50 BALE UNIT

(Countinued from page 6.)

dian farmer, his economic independence and his perpetual indebtedness, will argue in this fashion. The farmers of our country are always in the clutches of the money-lenders and are forced to sell their cotton in advance to the money-lender irrespective of the value of the cotton. To say that he will be better off under the new lower unit of 10 or 20 bales is simply mocking his poverty and helplessness.

On the contrary, the lower unit will tend to depress the value of contracts in the cotton market. This will surely adversely affect the purchasing power of the farmers on which depends the progress and well-being of the textile industry of our country. Hence an average farmer will be worst off under the new regime than in the former one.

BROKERAGE BUSINESS WILL DWINDLE DOWN.

Under the new order of 10 to 20 bales unit brokerage business of the 'bona fide' business houses which are effecting honest business in the market which is indispensable to the existence of an organised cotton market will not only be hampered but will also be paralysed. Moreover, the large number of operators who consider it rather below their dignity to trade in the kutcha khandy, will get a license to gamble in a greater degree considering the fact that the transactions have been given a legal corpus and a dignified significance by the East India Cotton Association.

TOWARDS CRISIS.

Under the circumstances, the adoption of a lower unit (if it at all comes to pass) by the East India Cotton Association will lead to good many financial failures at short intervals and some day or the other to a crisis in the cotton trade of Bombay.

Smallness of deposit will put on the membership roll reckless persons who have been gamblers and will reduce the East India Cotton Association to a legalised gambling den.

COMPROMISE AND SUGGESTION.

Now, after accepting the proposition that 100 bale unit is too large and after examining the inadvisability of adopting a low unit of 10 or 20 bale contract, an ideal compromise between these two propositions with the minimum of evil would be the adoption of 50 bale unit of contract for trading in cotton futures. The East India Cotton Association will, therefore, see its way to adopt a 50 bale contract as suggested.

The suggestion to adopt a unit of 50 bale contract for trading purposes in cotton futures market is not a novel one in the history of the cotton trade of the world. In America, some of the most efficient and excellently organised markets such as the Chicago and New Orleans Cotton Markets have adopted the unit of trading in 50 bale contract; and the working of these futures markets is going on with the results desired.

If a limit lower than 50 bale unit is passed by the East India Cotton Association, the Government should intervene and should see that the credit and dignity of the cotton trade of Bombay is maintained.

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India's Ambassador in America.

MRS. NAIDU'S CULTURAL MISSION

New York, Oct. 27.—Srimati Sarojini Naidu arrived at the port of New York on October 26th. News of her coming with accounts of her brilliant career appeared in the New York papers many days before.

A Reception Committee was organized to receive Mrs. Naidu, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ramlal Balaram Bajpai. Plans for a motor procession and large reception by prominent Americans had to be abandoned when it was announced that the Berengaria would not dock until nine o'clock at night.

However, a small committee of Indians headed by Mr. Bajpai and including Hari G. Govil of the India Society, Sailendra Nath Ghose of the India Freedom Foundation, Haridas Mazumdar, N .R. Chowdhary and others, boarded the ship at the pier and in the reception room of the Berengaria, Mrs. Naidu was warmly greeted, and garlanded, in true Hindu fashion with a beautiful festoon of roses. Mr. Bajpai gave an address of welcome which was brought to a close by shouts of "Bandemataram!"

Mr. Hari G. Govil of the India Society negotiated an appearance for the Fox Movietone the following day, whereby Mrs. Naidu gave a movietone greeting to the American public in which she is being seen and heard at the same time in thousands of American theares throughout the United States.

By arrangement through Mr. Sailendra Nath Ghose of the India Freedom Foundation, Mrs. Naidu spoke, over the radio chain of the Columbia Broadcasting Company. Her message to the American public was spirited and impressive, and gave great pleasure to her many unseen listeners.

AT MAHATMA'S COMMAND.

From the radio station Mrs. Naidu was escorted to the Town Hall where a luncheon was given in her honor by the Hindu Reception Committee. Representatives of the press were also present and kept her busy answering all sorts of questions. Mrs. Naidu's ready responses and her brilliant humour created a most favourable impression upon the press, as was shown in the interesting accounts which appeared in the papers, and are given below:—

"Mahatma Gandhi ordered me to come." Sarojini Naidu, former President of the Indian National Congress, gave this as her reason for her first visit to America when interviewed just after her arrival on the Berengaria Friday evening.

As Mme. Naidu stepped out of her ship's cabin she was greeted b a reception committee of about fifty Hindus. Ramlal Bajpai, Chairman of the committee, hung a garland of pink and yellow roses about Mme. Naidu's neck. This, he explained, is the Hindu way of greeting a distinguished person. Mme. Naidu is a handsome, robust woman of about 45. She has large brown eyes full of vitality. A look of triumph, of command, is what you remember most about her. She wore a red and green shawl and a red veil edged with gold. On her forehead between her eyes was a red spot, a mark symbolic of the third eye of spiritual meditation worn by women in India.

After presenting the garland, Mr. Bajpai delivered a speech of welcome. He said he hoped Mme. Naidu's visit "would bring about a proper understanding on the part of Americans of the cause of our beloved country." "As unofficaal ambassador from India we hope and pray you will succeed in righting a grievous wrong —a wrong that deprives us of the rights of citizenship in this land of the free" he continued. "And may I also hope in the name of our countrymen that your very presence here will give the Western world a proper conception of the divine place that womanhood holds with us in our Hindu scheme of social organization," he concluded.

Sarojini Naidu thanked the Committee in a casual manner much as a Queen would nod to her subjects. Then the gathering chanted some Hindu words. Mme. Naidu folded her hands as if in prayer. When chanting was over she tucked the wreath of roses under her arm and began to fumble for her landing ticket.

On the dock, waiting for the custom officials, she answered questions about India's struggle for freedom.

PEACE WITH VICTORY.

"First we shall work for self-government with the Empire; later on, for complete independence." she said. "The form that the struggle will take will develop later. I believe our relations with Great Britain will be settled by friendly means. But you must not picture the East as always standing like a resigned statue with hands folded. Our epics are about battles. We can shoot a bolt, too when we want. India wants peace but not a submissive peace. We want peace with victory." Sarojini Naidu's eyes flashed as she said "victory."

"When you were president of the Indian National Congress what measures did you work for?"

"The Congress merely gives expression to public opinion and cannot make laws Among other measures, I work for the Sarda bill to make child marriage illegal. But you must understand that with us child marriage usually means an early, unbreakable betrothal. My grandmother was married at nine, but her daughter was not born until she was nineteen. My own daughter is nineteen and has not yet looked at a man. Perhaps my granddaughter will be fifty-nine before she marries," she laughed.

"Then the descriptions of child brides in Katherine Mayo's book are exaggerated?"

"Miss Mayo's book is trash," Mme. Naidu said in contemptuous tones. "It is a filthy book and describes only the sewers and black spots of India."

"Purdah," or the custom of keeping Hindu women in seclusion, is a protective measure and not necessarily bad in its effect, says Mme. Naidu. "Women do not have to live in this way if they do not want to" and to-day the vast majority of women are not in "purdah." Many Hindu widows now remarry, according to this Indian feminist. Mme. Naidu's father's gradmother was the last Sati of Bengal to mount the funeral pyre of her husband.

PROGRESS OF SOCIAL REFORM.

Sarojini Naidu is a woman of the Brahman caste. Her marriage to Dr. Naidu, a man not a Brahman, broke an ancient Eastern tradition. "My family may have suffered because of my marriage, but I never did", she said. "There are a good many inter-caste marriages to-day."

Mme. Naidu has been called by noted English critics "the greatest living poet in India." Another collection of her poems will soon appear called Feathers of Dawn. She says she writes in English because she knows it better than her own language. There are many other women writers in India to-day,' she added.

Mahatma Gandhi's influence on the Indian Nationalist movement is as great as ever, says Mme. Naidu. "Gandhi represents the soul of India," she said. "He symbolizes all that is best in Indian culture. His mysticism is a dynamic thing. It doesn't communicate with death but with life. Where you develop your muscles we develop our mind, spirit and will."

The results of the Simon Commission were exactly nil in Mme. Naidu's estimation. This Commission, sent by the British Government to study the Indian situation, will never achieve anything, according to Mme. Naidu, because it cannot work "against the will of the people." The British Government is trying to do something for education in India, she continued, but has spent so much on an army to protect a frontier against friendly neighbours that little is left for education.

Although Mme. Naidu hates British "domination," she confessed she had a "jolly time" in England when she was an undergraduate at Cambridge and made many friends, among them Thomas Hardy Henry James and Edmund Gosse.

HEARTY RECEPTION.

A luncheon in honour of Mme. Naidu was given by the Hindu Reception Committee at the Town Hall Club on Saturday. Mme. Naidu dressed in a bluish-green toga, draped on one shoulder over a purple and gold dress consented to smile before the movie camera on the roof, but she complained that it was "terrible to make a speech without an audience into the movie tone." Haridas Marzumdar, Secretary of the Reception Committee, again welcomed the poet with a garland of flowers. Immediately after the ceremony, Mme. Naidu took the 2 o'clock train for Chicago to address the Illinois League of Women Voters. On November 2 she will give a lecture in this city on India's womanhood at the Society for Ethical Culture Building.

Gertrude Williams in her book, "Understanding India," calls Mme. Naidu "a power in Nationalist politics" and describes her political leadership as "an incredible achievement in this land of veiled women." Savel Zimand, author of "Livgreatest woman in India to-day.—"The Hindu."

EX-KAISER'S THREAT

TO SUE SIR F. PONSONBY

LONDON, (BY MAIL)

Sir Frederick Ponsonby received a letter from the ex-Kaiser on the eve of the recent publication of the private letters of the Empress Frederick, the Kaiser's mother. The letter, which demanded that the letters of the Empress should not be published, came to Sir Frederick through a third party. In it the exiled monarch hinted that the letters had been stolen from Friedrichshof.

Sir Frederick immediately replied to the effect that he still intended to publish the letters and that they had been given to him personally by the Empress. This reply so incensed the Kaiser that he threatened to bring proceeding under international law to have the book suppressed.

Whatever steps the ex-Kaiser takes it is doubtful whether he can prevent the sale of the English book in Germany. It is intended to publish a German translation of the letters, and action by the ex-Kaiser might affect this edition.

Sir Frederick, who is Keeper of the King's Privy Purse, was given the letters by the Empress in 1901—just before her death—when he was staying at Friedrichshof as equerry-in waiting in attendance on King Edward. It was the wish of the Empress that he should take them out of Germany to England. Sir Frederick, describing the method of removal, said the letters were put in two big boxes, covered with black American cloth, which were taken by four stablemen in the early house of the morning to his room. He marked the boxes "Books—with care" and "China—with care," and with the rest of his luggage smuggled them out of the castle at Friedrichshof under the very nose of the Kaiser. When the Empress died shortly afterwards the letters were missed, and there was a wild hue and cry in Germany for their recovery. Inquiries were made of Lord Esher, Keeper of the Archives at Windsor, but he knew nothing of the missing documents, and said so. As a matter of fact, Sir Frederick Ponsonby has had the letters in his possession ever since he brought them away from Germany.

SITUATION IN JAMSHEDPUR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The iron and steel industry is a basic industry and no country can afford her steel industry to be ruined. The iron and steel industry at Jamshedpur after a strenuous struggle for its existence has been well established and now the duty of every patriotic Indian is to see it flourishing more and more. Being a very gigantic concern there may be some shortcomings in its management but that does not mean that any shortcoming should be taken as an opportunity to wreck the industry. The public is aware how much the Tata Iron and Steel Company has lost by the last strike at Jamshedpur. Hardly enough time has passed to recoup that loss where again comes the news of a threatened strike by Mr. Homi. Mr. Homi wants his federation to be recognised by the Company. The number of members for his federation is not known. As has been repeatedly said Mr. Homi has a personal grudge against the Company and at the settlement of the last strike he was not given any importance. When there is a Labour Association under the guidance of a responsible leader like Mr. Bole, what more useful purpose is to be served by a rival federation under the guidance of an irresponsible leader like Mr. Homi. Were every Tom, Dick and Harry to start a federation of his own, the task for the Company to hear and redress the grievances of Labour would indeed be very difficult. Apart from the operations of Bulls and Bears in the Share Market, the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company should strongly protest against the tactics of Mr. Homi and see that he does nothing which interfering in the smooth working of the concern. Will the newly started shareholders' Association rise to the occasion and justify its existence?

—Yours, etc.,

"SHAREHOLDER."

NEWS IN BRIEF

New Delhi.—While His Majesty the King has approved of the appointment of Sir Brojendra Lal Hitter to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor General, the Royal Warrant for his appointment has not yet been signed. Pending the signature of the warrant, the Governor General in Council has appointed him to be a temporary member of his Executive Council.—A. P.

A Vizagapatam message says that the Age of Consent Committee commenced the examination of witnesses on Tuesday. The majority of witnesses have urged fixing the minimum age of marriage for girls at between fifteen and eighteen.—A. P.

THE HAILEY REGIME

POLICE LATHIES IN LUCKNOW

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The regime of Sir Malcolm Hailey has begun under good auspices. Both the Government and the people are to be congratulated on the recent events perpetrated in the name of "Law and Order" Only last evening, I heard that our new Governor has thanked "all ranks" for spilling the blood of their countrymen!

I have no intention of dealing in detail with the two communiques already issued by our Government but I should like to draw attention of the public to some of the salient points only.

1. It is not true that "in Lucknow processions of whatever kind are only allowed under a license issued by the Superintendent of Police," as I myself took out two processions (one through Hazratganj), only a few months ago, and announced a third one (which did not come off), but no objection was taken. I do not, therefore, think that I am wrong when I say that processions are and were taken out in Lucknow without a license. On the 29th ultimo the University students in large numbers took out a procession lasting about 4 hours, and passed through Civil Lines, including the busy Hazratganj at about 12 Noon without any license or check. The police inaugurated in Lucknow by the New Governor is to check any movement emanating chiefly from the Congress people, and to humiliate and crush the greatest political organisation of India. What else could it be?

Two reasons are given against transgressing the sacred precincts of Hazratganj where gods live. One is that it is a European quarter, but it is not so in fact, as hardly one out of ten shops and 1000 residents is a "European". Does not this prohibition sound like the segregation of "Natives" in their own country, as practised in South Africa? Another reaso is that there is heavy traffic there. This is also ridiculous. Processions, and big processions, are freely allowed through Nizirabad and Aminabad where roads are only one third as wide, and the traffic is three times as much. "Law or no Law", we are asked to submit to the railed fist. I have also to note that several notices were served by our enterprising Police on boys of school-going age at Narhi, and I also had the honor of receiving two, one of which was what they called "General" notice, prohibiting me to form a procession for my life-time! The police actions were prearranged as they turned out with new "dundas" to spread a reign of terror, and the "law or no law" was only an excuse.

2. The crowd throwing stones and using flag bamboos, and Sub-Inspector hit in the face, are pure inventions. None of the Police came forward to show injury when asked to do so on the spot. On the other hand, my injury at least on the head, was shown to the Deputy Commissioner which is deliberately ignored by the communique, as also severe blows felled on Mr. Rash Behari Tewari. List of about 50 people injured with their addresses was taken down on the spot by Mr. Saxena, the Editor, and published in the "Oudh Akhbar".

3. "The Processionists attempted to cross the railing "of the Park with the apparent intention of slipping round to the other side of the Police force". This is wrong. Lathis were used before this, and notwithstanding the dispersal order of Babu Mohanlal (which was obeyed by the processionists retiring to the footpath), the mounted Police rushed on them even to the foot-path (as could be seen from marks of horses' hoofs which were shown to the Deputy Commissioner himself on the spot), surrounded them all over, and hemmed them in, between themselves and the Park railing, and continued to beat them, so the reader can see that no exit or passage was left for them to escape except jumping over the railing, which they did, but the Communique to convey the impression that by jumping over the railing, they wanted to reform a procession, is a perversion of truth.

4. It is also said that a particular high official standing with his car at some distance from the disturbed area, directed the Police operations, and at the same official's move, the electric lights were put out.

5. The police, in one of their letters to the Secretary in respect of a previous procession, said that they would send an "escort of sowars" so that we would "not be molested en route". One can clearly understand now that the escort was to molest us, and not to prevent any molestation from others.

6. In one of their letters, the Police also said that they had no objection to our passing through Civil Lines, but this was only a pious wish, and not an honest desire as the Narhi event proved.

7. There is no use my discussing and repeating what actually happened at Narhai on mere boys crossing the Outram Road through Narhai on to the Newal Kishore Road. A few people were also about, but as soon as the first batch of 12 boys was out, the Police 25-50 in number (which later increased to over 100) fell on the batch and a few others belaboured them most brutally, and broke two heads (which the communique ignores), and Pt. Jawahir Lal Nehru, Pt. Gobind Ballaph pant and others were also injured. This formidable force of 12 boys was annihilated in a second, and the proud Police stood triumphantly on the road dotting every inch of it.

8. I reserve to others to give an account of assaults committed by the Police at the Railway Station on the 30th ultimo where Pt. Jawahir Lal Nehru escaped death only by some young men dodging the Police blows on to themselves, one of whom being a courageous young man from Narhai, namely, B. Raj Narain.

Yours etc.

KUVARJI PESTONJI.
One of the Processionists and a Member of Boycott Committee.
Lucknow. Dec. 2.

FAIR OF EKALBARA PIR

STAUNCH ADVOCATE OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

(From A Correspondent).

MANGROL, Dec. 3.

This week the annual fair was held at Ekalbara in the District of Baroda, in the saintly memory of His Holiness Pir Kayamuddin Bawa Saheb, one of the illustrious ancestors of the Pir Saheb of Mangrol Gadi. The place was all gay with tents, stalls, booths and arches and was full of crowds of people who visited the sacred shrine of the saint, with great reverence, from all parts of the country. This Pir Saheb who lived about two hundred years ago, was a great pioneer of Hindu-Muslim Unity, and preached all throughout, peace and good-will to all, irrespective of caste and creed. His famous book entitled "Noor-i-Roshan" which is published in Gujerati lately, is a living monument of his noble work—the Universal Brotherhood. The book is first of its kind, and is very useful in promoting friendly feeling amongst all classes of people. His seat is, at present, occupied by Pir Motamiya Saheb of Mangrol, whose name is familiar to all, as a peaceful preacher of good-will.

SIMON SEVEN'S "BLOOD-RED PROGRESS"

Mahatmaji on Country's Lessons in Non-violence

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The certificate granted by the Punjab Government to the police seems to have have emboldened the Lucknow police to outdo the Punjab police in the free use of the baton and the spear. The Lucknow police seem according to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to have even used brickbats in order to disperse an utterly innocent crowd. Granted that the processionists were defying orders supposed to be legal, the police, I hold, were not justified in charging the processionists unless injury on the part of the latter to person or property was imminent. I rely implicitly on Pandit Jawaharlal's narrative. According to it the crowd was orderly and well behaved. It was not out to do any harm to anybody. Its motive was known to be a peaceful demonstration against the entry into Lucknow of a Commission that has been imposed upon the people against their will. The exercise by the police of punitive powers in such circumstances was arbitrary, uncalled for and brutal. The behaviour of the crowd in the face of this provocation and in the face of a cowardly assault upon their chosen leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his companions was amazingly exemplary. Their self-restraint was as great as their leaders'. I claim that no crowd outside India would have retained the calmness that the Lucknow crowd did.

CALMNESS MISTAKEN FOR COWARDICE.

But this calmness is probably mistaken for cowardice by the brave Commissioners who under the protecting wing of an armed police seem to be bent upon continuing their blood-red progress. Innocent blood was spilt in the Punjab and severer injuries seem to have been inflicted by the police in Lucknow on an equally innocent crowd. Two men are said to have been so badly injured as to be in danger of losing their lifes. Difficult as the conduct of the English Commissioners is to understand, that of their subordinate Indian colleagues is still more difficult to understand. They do not seem to perceive the widening gulf between them and the people whom they are supposed to represent and whom (some of them flower of the nation) they are content to see trampled under horses' hoofs, charged with batons and driven with spearheads like cattle for the heinous offence of daring to demonstrate against this unwelcome Commission.

Well did the enraged father and patriot Pandit Motilal Nehru give a warning to the Government, that "if a violent disturbance takes place in this city or any other part of the country, the responsibility for that would fall upon such officials as misbehaved themselves for the last three days at Lucknow." My fear is that the Government do not mind, if they would not actually welcome, such a disturbance. If a disturbance takes place, they will have another opportunity of showing the iron claws of the British Lion and of terrorising a decile people into abject submission to their imperious will.

HOW GOVT. COURTS VIOLENCE.

For if the Government do not desire an outbreak of violence on the part of the people and if the Commission will persist in their peregrinations, they should notify to the latter that they should instead of going from place to place summon witnesses to a central place and finish their work. But such wisdom and consideration for popular will are hardly to be expected of the Government.

The duty before the people is clear, to continue their non-violence in the face of the gravest provocation. Then one may safely regard these great demonstrations as so many lessons in non-violence preparatory to the final struggle in which people will willingly and valiantly lay down their lives without the slightest retaliation. That day is fast coming, faster than most of us imagine. So far as I can see, sacrifice of precious lives will have to be made before we come to our own, whether in a struggle wholly non-violent or predominantly violent. I am hoping and praying that non-violence will be maintained even up to the last heat.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. W. W. Clifford Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, to act, in addition to his own duties, as District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, during the absence on leave of Mr. M. T. O'Gorman from the 14th October 1928.

Mr. Mangesh Vasudev Nabar, on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. S. B. Parulkar.

Mr. A. G. Pathan to act temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, from the date he took over charge from Mr. F. R. Ommanney till relieved by Mr. A. W. Pryde.

Mr. A. A. Chitre, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, has been granted leave on average pap from the 19th November 1928 to the 23rd December 1928, and is permitted to suffix thereto the Christmas Holidays up to the 30th December 1928.

Khan Bahadur Azimkhan Inayatalikhan, Assistant Registar of Co-operative Societies Sind, to be Deputy Registrai of Co-operative Societies, Sind.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay with effect from the 1st December 1928, vice Mr. H. B. Clayton.

On return from leave Lieutenant-Colonel K. G. Gharpurey, to orciate as Civil Surgeon.

Major B. Z. Shah, Officiating Civil Surgeon Nasig, is appointed Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, on relief by Lieutenant-Colonel K. G. Gharpurey, I. M. S.

Mr. M. D. Lalkaka, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. A. A. Chitre, LL.B., on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. C. H. Reynolds to officiate, in addition to his own duties, as District Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. J. W. Rowland proceeding on leave.

Mr. Dhirajlal Harkisandas Desai to act as District Deputy Collector, Panch Mahals, and to do duty as Personal pending further orders.

Assistant to the Collector, vice Mr. Morarji R. Desai proceeding on leave.

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